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Title 5—ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chapter I—Civil Service Commission

PART 6—EXCEPTIONS FROM THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE

Department of State

Effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, paragraphs (a) (13), (e) (5) and (e) (6) of § 6.302 are revoked, the headnote of paragraph (e) is redesignated to read "Office of the Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs", and paragraph (a) (20) is added as set out below.

§ 6.302 Department of State.

(a) Office of the Secretary.

(20) One Confidential Assistant and one Special Assistant to the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs.

(R.S. 1753, sec. 2, 22 Stat. 403, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 631, 633)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

[SEAL] WM. C. HULL,
Executive Assistant.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1311; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959; 8:47 a.m.]

Title 14—CIVIL AVIATION

Chapter I—Civil Aeronautics Board—Federal Aviation Agency

SUBCHAPTER A—CIVIL AIR REGULATIONS

STATEHOOD STATUS OF ALASKA

Blanket Amendment

By virtue of Presidential Proclamation 3269 (24 F.R. 80, January 6, 1959) and the provisions of the Alaska Statehood Act (Pub. Law 85-508, 72 Stat. 339), the former Territory of Alaska was admitted into the Federal Union on January 3, 1959. In order to reflect such new statehood status, it is necessary to amend all the Civil Air Regulations and Special Civil Air Regulations which refer to the Territory of Alaska by specifying therein the term "State of Alaska."

Since this amendment is technical in nature and imposes no additional burden upon any person, it may be made effective immediately and without prior notice to the public.

In consideration of the foregoing, all pertinent Parts of the Civil Air Regulations and all pertinent Special Civil Air Regulations, contained in Chapter I, are amended as follows:

1. Whenever the term "Territory of Alaska" is used in the caption or texts of the foregoing regulations substitute the words "State of Alaska."

This amendment shall be effective upon the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 313(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, Act of August 23, 1958, 72 Stat. 752 (Pub. Law 85-726))

Issued in Washington, D.C., on February 5, 1959.

E. R. QUESADA,
Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1294; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959; 8:45 a.m.]

Chapter II—Federal Aviation Agency STATEHOOD STATUS OF ALASKA

Blanket Amendment

By virtue of Presidential Proclamation 3269 (24 F.R. 80, January 6, 1959) and the provisions of the Alaska Statehood Act (Pub. Law 85-508, 72 Stat. 339), the former Territory of Alaska was admitted into the Federal Union on January 3, 1959. In order to reflect such new statehood status, it is necessary to amend all the regulations of the Federal Aviation Agency which refer to the Territory of Alaska by specifying therein the term "State of Alaska."

Since this amendment is technical in nature and imposes no additional burden upon any person, it may be made effective immediately and without prior notice to the public.

In consideration of the foregoing, all pertinent regulations of the Federal Aviation Agency, contained in Chapter II, are amended as follows:

1. Whenever the term "Territory of Alaska" is used in the caption or texts

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CFR SUPPLEMENTS

(As of January 1, 1959)

The following supplements are now available:

Title 3, 1958 Supplement (\$0.35)

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of the foregoing regulations substitute the words "State of Alaska."

This amendment shall be effective upon the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 313(a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, Act of August 23, 1958, 72 Stat. 752 (Pub. Law 85-726)).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on February 5, 1959.

E. R. QUESADA,
Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1295; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 15—COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TRADE

Chapter II—National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce

SUBCHAPTER A—TEST FEE SCHEDULES

PART 202—OPTICS AND METROLOGY

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 (a) and (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act, it has been found that notice and hearing on these schedules of fees are unnecessary for the reason that such procedures, because of the nature of these rules, serve no useful purpose. This revision is effective from February 9, 1959.

Part 202 is revised to read as follows:

PHOTOMETRY AND COLORIMETRY

Sec.	
202.141	Lamp standards of candlepower and luminous flux.
202.142	Calibration of photometric instruments and accessories.
202.143	Miscellaneous photometric measurements and tests.
202.144	Rating of incandescent electric lamps.
202.145	Spectrophotometric standards.
202.146	Spectrophotometric measurements.
202.147	Colorimetry.
202.148	Reflectometry.
202.149	Opacimetry.
202.150	Glossimetry.
202.151	Lovibond glasses.
202.152	Signal glasses.
202.153	Haze standards.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS

- Sec.
202.201 Optical instruments.
202.202 Photographic objectives.
202.203 Optical components, spectacle lenses, goggle lenses, etc.
202.204 Refractometric instruments.
202.205 Refractive indices.

PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNOLOGY

- 202.301 Photography.

LENGTH

- 202.401 Reference line standards of length.
202.402 Working line standards of length.
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202.412 Gage blocks.

ENGINEERING METROLOGY

- 202.501 End standards of length.
202.502 Plain cylindrical plug and ring gages.
202.503 Thread plug and ring gages.
202.504 Instruments and components.
202.505 Interferometry.

AUTHORITY: §§ 202.141 to 202.505 issued under sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U.S.C. 277. Interprets or applies sec. 7, 70 Stat. 959; 15 U.S.C. 275a.

PHOTOMETRY AND COLORIMETRY

§ 202.141 Lamp standards of candlepower and luminous flux.

(a) The Bureau is prepared to standardize incandescent filament lamps which have been properly seasoned, or to season and standardize lamps when necessary, or to furnish lamps (of the more common types and sizes) that have been seasoned and standardized, the respective fees being as given in test fee schedule in this section.

(b) A normal incandescent lamp when operated at constant voltage usually increases slightly in candlepower for a short time, the length of which depends upon the temperature of the filament. A stationary period is then reached, after which there is a progressive drop in the candlepower. Therefore, in order that a lamp may be useful as a photometric standard, it should be seasoned by a preliminary burning sufficient to bring it to a steady state. This seasoning is usually done by operating the lamp at a voltage somewhat higher than the normal operating voltage of the lamp.

(c) Lamps with coiled filaments are not usually satisfactory as standards unless they have been specially constructed for this purpose. In particular, lamps of this type are not suitable for standards of horizontal candlepower unless they are of the monoplane-filament projection type. This type of gas-filled lamp with clear bulb (items 202.141 a, b, and c) has been found to be satisfactory as a standard of horizontal candlepower when standardized with a diaphragm in front of the lamp. This diaphragm is slightly larger than the filament and allows only the light coming directly from the filament to reach the photo-

meter. In addition, great care must be taken to orient such standards properly because their candlepower varies appreciably with change of angle around both a vertical axis and a horizontal axis. Recently made available are gas-filled standards of horizontal candlepower in tubular, inside-frosted bulbs with medium-bipost bases (items 202.141 d, e, and f) which are calibrated and used without a diaphragm and for which accurate orientation has been found to be much less critical. These inside-frosted lamps are recommended for use where reproducibility of candlepower to 1 percent or better is required.

(d) When lamps are submitted for standardization it is necessary that they be accompanied by a statement as to whether they have been seasoned. If they have been seasoned, the voltage at which they were burned and the number of hours should be given if known. It should be stated also whether they are to be standardized at a given voltage or current at the fees listed below or at a given luminous flux (lumens), candlepower, or color temperature at an increased fee. In the reports which are issued with standard lamps the voltage and the corresponding current and flux or candlepower are given. The Bureau cannot guarantee the permanence of these values, since all lamps change gradually with use.

Item	Description	Fee
202.141a-----	Incandescent lamps issued from stock as standards of luminous intensity or of luminous flux: Clear bulb, approximately 120-volt lamps, horizontal candles in a specified direction, screw base, 100-watt size, 1 lamp each.	\$29.00
202.141b-----	Same, 250-watt size, 1 lamp each.	32.00
202.141c-----	Same, 500-watt size, 1 lamp each.	34.00
202.141d-----	Inside-frosted, T-20 bulb, approximately 120-volt lamps, horizontal candlepower in specified direction, medium-bipost base, 100-watt size, 1 lamp each.	37.00
202.141e-----	Same, 250-watt size, 1 lamp each.	34.00
202.141f-----	Same, 500-watt size, 1 lamp each.	35.00
202.141g-----	Clear or inside-frosted bulb, approximately 120-volt lamps, screw base, luminous flux, 100-watt size, 1 lamp each.	27.00
202.141h-----	Same, 200-watt size, 1 lamp each.	29.00
202.141i-----	Same, 500-watt size, 1 lamp each.	34.00
202.141j-----	Standardization of seasoned incandescent lamps submitted for standardization, approximately 120-volt lamps, medium- or mogul-screw bases: Clear bulb, horizontal candles in a specified direction, 100-1,000-watt sizes, 1 lamp each.	32.00
202.141k-----	Same, each additional lamp of same size submitted at the same time.	25.00
202.141l-----	Clear or inside-frosted bulb, luminous flux, 10-1,000-watt sizes, 1 lamp each.	32.00
202.141m-----	Same, each additional lamp of same size submitted at the same time.	25.00
202.141n-----	Seasoning of incandescent lamps for standardization, and preliminary measurement, 10 to 200 watts, each lamp.	5.50
202.141o-----	Same, other sizes and types up to 5,000 watts and all series-burning lamps.	7.00
202.141p-----	Standardization of seasoned fluorescent and mercury lamps submitted for calibration: Determination of luminous flux (lumens) of "white" or "daylight" fluorescent lamps, 1 lamp.	39.00
202.141q-----	Same, each additional lamp.	19.00
202.141r-----	Determination of luminous flux (lumens) of mercury vapor lamps, 1 lamp.	52.00
202.141s-----	Same, each additional lamp.	29.00

Item	Description	Fee
202.141z-----	Standardization of seasoned fluorescent and mercury lamps submitted for calibration—Con. For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.142 Calibration of photometric instruments and accessories.

Item	Description	Fee
202.142a-----	Calibration of portable photometers and illuminometers, values from 1 to 1,000 footcandles or equivalent luminance, one point on scale.	\$29.00
202.142b-----	Same, each additional point.	5.00
202.142c-----	Calibration of luminance (photometric brightness) standard at one luminance. Nonchromatic and between 1 and 10,000 foot-lamberts.	28.00
202.142d-----	Same, each additional setting.	12.00
202.142e-----	Calibration of reference standard for Macbeth illuminometer.	28.00
202.142z-----	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.143 Miscellaneous photometric measurements and tests.

Item	Description	Fee
202.143a-----	Determination of luminous transmittance of neutral or colored filter, 1 sample.	\$27.00
202.143b-----	Same, each additional sample submitted at the same time or at each additional color temperature of illuminant.	8.00
202.143z-----	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.144 Rating of incandescent electric lamps.

Item	Description	Fee
202.144a-----	Rating tests on lamps. These are routine photometric rating tests of the type made initially on lamps to be life-tested, the same standards and equipment being used. The purpose of these tests is to afford a quick check of the photometric values assigned to lamps by various lamp life-test laboratories. Lamp standards of candlepower or luminous flux are issued or calibrated under 202.141.	
202.144a-----	Rating of seasoned incandescent lamps up to 1,000-watts, 1 lamp.	\$20.00
202.144b-----	Same, each additional lamp of same size and type.	4.00
202.144z-----	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.145 Spectrophotometric standards.

Note on item a: Transmittances of these disks at wavelengths from 365 to 390 mμ and from 750 to 1,000 mμ will also be determined on request in accordance with item c of NBS test fee schedule 202.145. Values will be obtained for a temperature of 25° C. The effect of change of temperature has not been determined for these glasses outside the range from 390 to 750 mμ. It is known, however, that for all four types of glass the temperature effects are very small from 750 to 1,000 mμ, probably negligible for the usual room temperature variations. On the other hand, temperature effects are always large for these kinds of glass when the transmittance curve is decreasing rapidly towards shorter wavelengths, so that increasingly

large temperature effects may be expected for these filters in the ultraviolet.

Note on items g and h: In the General Electric recording spectrophotometer the design is such that the radiant energy is incident in a slightly diverging beam whose axis is at 6° to the perpendicular to the surface. The specular component of the reflected energy is thus diverted away from the entrance aperture towards a port on the side. This port may be filled with MgO or with a black material, so that the specular component may be respectively "included" in, or (for plane surfaces) "excluded" from the measurements. This is covered in test fee items g and h.

Only one Vitrolite working standard is needed for the measurement of spectral directional reflectance on the General Electric recording spectrophotometer. This calibrated Vitrolite standard and the samples to be tested are in turn placed at the sample aperture of the integrating spheres, and any highly reflecting substance such as MgO or MgCO₃ may be used at the comparison aperture provided the material to be tested does not reflect more than the comparison material. The directional reflectances of the test samples relative to freshly prepared MgO are then obtained by multiplying (at the respective corrected wavelengths) the values for these samples read from the curve sheet, by the ratios of (a) the standard Vitrolite values reported to (b) the values for the Vitrolite read from the curve sheet.

Item	Description	Fee
202.145a	Standards of spectral transmittance for checking the photometric scale of spectrophotometers; these consist of polished disks of glass, 2 to 3 mm thick and 30 mm in diameter or 25 mm square, designated as cobalt blue, copper green, carbon yellow, and selenium orange; report includes (1) values of transmittance at 25° C. at certain wavelengths from 380 to 750 mμ, (2) estimated uncertainty of each value, (3) effect of temperature change on transmittance at each wavelength: Each disk.....	\$91.00
202.145b	Transmittance, 385 to 1,000 mμ for standardization purposes. Samples submitted must be in good optical condition. Measurements at room temperature. (If the sample is a disk 29.7±0.2 mm in diameter, the measurements can be made at a specified temperature): One sample at one wavelength.....	35.00
202.145c	Each additional wavelength on the same sample. Didymium glass standards for checking the wavelength calibration of General Electric recording spectrophotometers; these consist of Corning 5120 glass, 2 by 2 inches, 3.0 mm thick, polished; report includes table of wavelengths of minimum transmittance: 400 to 750 mμ, 10 mμ slits, each standard.....	8.00
202.145d	730 to 1,080 mμ, 20 mμ slits, each standard.....	46.00
202.145e	For two calibrations on the same glass (Items 202.145d and 202.145e) each standard.....	46.00
202.145f	Working standards of spectral directional reflectance for use on General Electric recording spectrophotometers with 6° from perpendicular irradiation and diffuse reception; standards consist of white structural Vitrolite glass, 4 by 4 inches, 3/4 inch thick; report includes table of spectral directional reflectances relative to freshly prepared magnesium oxide at every 10 mμ: 400 to 750 mμ, specular component both included and excluded (on same glass), 10 mμ slits, each standard.....	69.00
202.145g	730 to 1,080 mμ, specular component both included and excluded (on same glass), 20 mμ slits, each standard.....	100.00
202.145h		100.00

Item	Description	Fee
202.145i	Working standards of spectral directional reflectance for use on the Beckman Model DU quartz spectrophotometer with nearly perpendicular irradiation and approximately 45° circular reception; standards consist of white structural Vitrolite glass, 1 1/2 by 2 inches, 3/4 inch thick; report includes table of spectral reflectances relative to freshly prepared magnesium oxide at every 10 mμ: 380 to 770 mμ, each standard.....	\$58.00
202.145j	750 to 1,000 mμ, each standard.....	58.00
202.145k	350 to 1,000 mμ, each standard.....	105.00
202.145z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.146 Spectrophotometric measurements.

The tests described in this schedule are primarily made for informational purposes, and samples so tested should not be accepted as "standards" certified by the National Bureau of Standards. All measurements are made at room temperature. For various type of spectrophotometric standards, see § 202.145.

Item	Description	Fee
202.146a	Spectral transmittance, 210 to 1,000 mμ: One sample at one wavelength.....	\$35.00
202.146b	Each additional wavelength on the same sample.....	3.50
202.146c	Each additional sample, each wavelength. Spectral directional reflectance relative to MgO, normal irradiation and 45° circular reception, as obtained with the Beckman Model DU spectrophotometer, 254 to 1,000 mμ: One sample at one wavelength.....	35.00
202.146d	Each additional wavelength on the same sample.....	3.50
202.146e	Each additional sample, each wavelength. Spectral transmittance or transmittance curves obtained on General Electric recording spectrophotometer, including 100% and zero calibration curves and didymium glass curve for checking the wavelength calibration; report includes ozalids of tracings: Testing a single sample, 400 to 750 mμ, or 780 to 1,080 mμ, with slits approximately 10 mμ or 20 mμ (respectively) of spectrum, either spectral range.....	48.00
202.146f	Each additional curve or each additional sample.....	7.50
202.146g	Same as 202.146f, but with both spectral ranges, 400 to 1,080 mμ.....	66.00
202.146h	Each additional pair of curves or each additional sample.....	12.00
202.146i	Spectral directional reflectance curves obtained on General Electric recording spectrophotometer, including (1) Vitrolite calibration curve for correcting values relative to fresh MgO as 100%, (2) zero curve, (3) didymium glass curve for checking the wavelength calibration; report includes ozalids of tracings: One sample, 400 to 750 mμ, or 730 to 1,080 mμ, with slits approximately 10 mμ or 20 mμ (respectively) of spectrum, with specular component of reflected energy included, or excluded, either spectral range, and either condition of specular reflection.....	48.00
202.146j	Each additional curve or each additional sample, each curve. Same as 202.146i, but both spectral ranges, 400 to 1,080 mμ.....	7.50
202.146k	Each additional pair of curves or each pair of curves on each additional sample.....	66.00
202.146l		12.00
202.146m		
202.146n		

Item	Description	Fee
202.146o	Spectral directional reflectance curves etc.—Continued For reduction of data obtained as in 202.146g to 202.146n, giving table of values of transmittance, transmittancy, or directional reflectance relative to MgO for every 10 mμ, for each curve.....	\$20.00
202.146z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.147 Colorimetry.

Item	Description	Fee
202.147a	Computing chromaticity coordinates and luminous directional reflectance or transmittance from spectrophotometric data for certain specified light sources, per source per sample.....	\$11.00
202.147b	Computing luminous directional reflectance or transmittance from spectrophotometric data for certain specified light sources, per source per sample.....	7.50
202.147c	Determination of the Munsell notation or book notation of a specimen from its daylight reflectance and chromaticity coordinates, each specimen.....	6.00
202.147d	Conformity to chromaticity of standard, sample and standard illuminated normally by artificial daylight or by incandescent lamp light, chromaticity difference expressed in terms of chromaticity coordinates on fundamental colorimetric coordinate system, 1 sample relative to a standard.....	25.00
202.147e	Each additional sample relative to the same standard.....	5.50
202.147f	Each additional sample relative to an additional standard.....	10.00
202.147g	Color temperature of 120-volt, screw-base incandescent lamp, voltage for specified color temperature, current for neighboring voltage to check permanence, 1 color temperature, each lamp.....	28.00
202.147h	One color temperature, each lamp, including cost of 500-watt projection lamp.....	28.00
202.147i	Each additional color temperature on the same lamp.....	11.00
202.147j	Approximate color temperature of lamps to be calibrated as photometric standards, per lamp.....	8.00
202.147k	Equation giving any color temperature from 2,000° K. to 2,854° K., each lamp, fee includes cost of 500-watt projection lamp.....	70.00
202.147z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.148 Reflectometry.

Standards issued: Standards have been prepared for use in the measurement of daylight 45°0' directional reflectance (45° illumination, perpendicular viewing) of paints, paper, textiles, ceramic products and other opaque materials. The standards are intended for use only with reflectometers designed to measure daylight 45°0' directional reflectance such as the multi-purpose reflectometer developed at this Bureau. (Refer to Journal of Research NBS 25, 581 (1940) RP 1345.) Standards are available also for the tristimulus colorimetry of reflecting specimens of nearly the same spectral character. A detailed discussion of the method of photoelectric tristimulus colorimetry, its capabilities and limitations, is contained in NBS Circular 429 (1942). The standards are calibrated in terms of the CIE tristimulus values, X, Y, and Z. Information sheets describing these standards more fully are available on request.

Item	Description	Fee
<i>Standards issued</i>		
	Nonselective standards—4 1/4 inch square with 3/4 inch, 90 degree fold at each edge; in colors ranging from white through gray to black; calibrated for CIE tristimulus values, X, Y, Z:	
202.148a.....	One nonselective standard for tristimulus colorimetry.	\$36.00
202.148b.....	Each additional nonselective standard for tristimulus colorimetry ordered at the same time.	14.00
202.148c.....	Set of 11 nonselective standards for tristimulus colorimetry. KB chromatic reflectance standards—calibrated for CIE tristimulus values X, Y, Z; 3 x 5 inch plaques in colors commonly called white, bath green, kitchen green, orchid, ivory maize, bath blue, delphinium blue, royal blue and red.	145.00
202.148d.....	One KB chromatic standard.	36.00
202.148e.....	Each additional KB chromatic standard.	14.00
202.148f.....	Set of 10 KB chromatic standards in above listed colors.	115.00
	S chromatic reflectance—calibrated for CIE tristimulus values X, Y, Z; 4 1/4 inches square with 3/4 inch, 90 degree fold at each edge; in colors commonly called safety red, aviation orange, school bus chrome, safety yellow, safety green, and safety blue:	
202.148g.....	One S chromatic standard.	36.00
202.148h.....	Each additional S chromatic standard.	14.00
202.148i.....	Set of 7 S chromatic standards in above listed colors.	110.00
<i>Samples or standards submitted for calibration</i>		
	Directional reflectance relative to magnesium oxide or other standard, angles and apertures restricted to available instruments, for incandescent lamp or artificial daylight illumination, or for a spectral region determined by a source-filter-receptor combination:	
202.148j.....	One sample or standard under one set of experimental conditions.	20.00
202.148k.....	Each additional sample or standard under same conditions, or each additional set of conditions.	6.50
202.148z.....	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.149 Opacimetry.

Opacity of diffusing glass by contrast-ratio method defined as ratio of luminous directional reflectance with black backing, illumination nearly perpendicular to surface of glass, reception of all reflected flux regardless of angle. Reflectance of white backing taken so as to accord with Bausch & Lomb type photoelectric opacimeter correctly adjusted to read contrast ratio for thin samples with a white backing reflecting 0.915 relative to MgO (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry test method T425m-36). Diffusing glass rectangles, 5 by 12 cm. supplied by the Bureau.

Item	Description	Fee
202.149a.....	Each diffusing-glass opacity standard, opacity between 0.60 and 0.96 as desired.	\$29.00
202.149b.....	Set of four diffusing-glass standards, opacities approximately equal to 0.72, 0.79, 0.86, and 0.93.	87.00
202.149z.....	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.150 Glossimetry.

Standards are available for checking the accuracy of glossmeters designed to measure specular gloss at 20°, 45°, 60°, 75°, and 85°, with corresponding apertures as prescribed by established methods of test such as those of ASTM (C346, D523, D1223), TAPPI (T480), PET (T-18). Standards are generally 4 1/4 inches square, except 85° standards which are 3 x 9 inches. They are made of polished, ground, sand-blasted, or acid-etched glass, or of glazed ceramic tile as required to obtain desired gloss values and to approximate reflected light-flux distributions of various types of commercial material frequently measured for gloss. Standards can be furnished generally within 5 units of any specified gloss value. An information sheet describing these standards more fully is available on request.

Item	Description	Fee
<i>Standards issued</i>		
	Standards of specular gloss calibrated for particular geometry according to any one of the published methods referenced above:	
202.150a.....	One gloss standard for a specified geometry.	\$33.00
202.150b.....	Each additional gloss standard ordered for the same geometry at the same time.	10.00
202.150c.....	Set of 10 standards of 60° specular gloss calibrated according to ASTM Method D523; gloss values range from approximately 1 to 9 in approximately 10-unit steps.	115.00
<i>Samples or standards submitted for calibration</i>		
202.150d.....	One gloss sample or standard for each specified geometry.	20.00
202.150e.....	Each additional gloss sample or standard submitted at the same time for the same geometry.	6.50
202.150z.....	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.151 Lovibond glasses.

Lovibond red glasses, determination of numeral on the additive (N'') scale established (by Priest and Gibson's adjustment set BS 9940) at this Bureau in 1927, the value given being the effective value when the given red glass is used in combination with a 35-yellow glass, each glass to be engraved with the National Bureau of Standards test number and the numeral found for the glass.

Item	Description	Fee
202.151a.....	For testing a single red glass.	\$24.00
202.151b.....	For each additional red glass.	7.50
202.151z.....	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.152 Signal glasses.

Railroad signal glasses, duplicates of standard limit glasses selected by Association of American Railroads (A.A.R.) Signal Section specifications. Two-inch polished squares for testing pressed ware designated as red, yellow, green, blue, purple, or lunar white; or for testing kerosene lantern ware designated as red, yellow, green or blue; or 1-inch diameter polished disks for testing disk ware design-

nated as red, green or purple; or 1-inch diameter disks with one surface ground and one surface polished for testing disk ware designated as yellow. In all cases there are two limit glasses for each color designation for each kind of glass. Certificate includes (a) a statement of conformity to the chromaticity requirements of the respective A.A.R. specification, for all glasses, (b) the value of luminous transmittance on the A.A.R. scale, for all except disk yellow glasses, (c) a statement as to the uniformity of transmittance of the glass, for all except disk glasses, and (d) the value of the ratio of red to total luminous transmittance, for blue and purple glasses only.

Item	Description	Fee
202.152a.....	Preparation, supplying, testing, and certifying, each glass.	\$50.00
202.152z.....	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.153 Haze standards.

Standards are available for checking the accuracy of hazemeters designed to measure haze according to ASTM Method D1003. Standards consist of hazy cellulose acetate sheeting laminated between glass; they are 2-inch squares about 1/4 inch thick. Nominal values are 1, 5, 15, and 25 percent haze.

Item	Description	Fee
<i>Standards issued</i>		
202.153a.....	One haze standard.	\$33.00
202.153b.....	Each additional haze standard ordered at the same time.	10.00
202.153c.....	Set of four haze standards.	51.00
<i>Samples or standards submitted for calibration</i>		
202.153d.....	One haze sample or standard.	20.00
202.153e.....	Each additional haze sample or standard submitted at the same time.	6.50
202.153z.....	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS

§ 202.201 Optical instruments.

Item	Description	Fee
<i>Telescopes</i>		
202.201a.....	Determination of resolving power, true angular field, diameter of entrance pupil, diameter of exit pupil, and magnification.	\$49.00
<i>Binoculars</i>		
202.201b.....	Measurement of resolving power, diameter of entrance pupil, diameter of exit pupil, magnification, and true angular field.	67.00
202.201z.....	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.202 Photographic objectives.

The following information is pertinent to the tests a to o in this schedule.

a. This test is applied to photographic objectives that are mounted in a lens barrel or shutter. A visual or a photographic method is used depending upon the probable use of the lens. The back focal distance determines the lens position with respect

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to the focal plane for an airplane camera or other fixed focus camera focussed for an infinitely distant objective. The equivalent focal length determines the scale factor for the interpretation of aerial photographs.

b. This test is given to the photographic objectives that are to be used in precision copying cameras. The information is used in calibrating the camera scales that enable the user to obtain the proper settings of lens, object plane, and image plane for any desired magnification without visual focusing.

c, d. This test includes the information obtained in 202.202b, together with information on the distortion. It is applied to photographic objectives that are to be used in precision copying cameras where the user wishes to be certain that the relative proportions of the image are not significantly different from those of the object. Since the distortion changes with magnification, it is advisable to specify a ratio for test that corresponds to the magnification most commonly used.

e. This is a general purpose test to determine the suitability of a lens so far as its definition characteristics are concerned. It is performed photographically. In general, if a lens yields satisfactory results when subjected to this test, it is probable that no additional test for lateral chromatic aberration is necessary, and the lens will doubtless perform satisfactorily for either black-and-white or color photography.

f. This is the qualifying test for photographic objectives intended for use in airplane mapping projects. It is a photographic test and the determinations are made for the plane of best average definition.

g, h. The f-number may be obtained by dividing the equivalent focal length of the lens by the diameter of the effective aperture. These tests are primarily of value in determining the accuracy of the geometric f-number markings at maximum aperture, and at additional specified apertures.

i, j. This test is applied to photographic objectives mounted in cameras. As the test is a photographic one requiring a time exposure, it is necessary that the stop be open when the lens is submitted for test. This is a useful test for nonprecision type airplane cameras where the collimation index markers are located in a detachable magazine.

k. This test is applied to the camera platen which is the surface against which the film is pressed during exposures. It is a measure of the degree of flatness with particular reference to the planeness requirements contained in USDA Specification No. A-APC-1102.

l. This test is applied to photographic objectives mounted in cameras. It gives the same information as test 202.202f except for back focal distance. It is preferable that these lens characteristics be determined for the lens as mounted in a barrel or shutter, but occasionally it is desirable to determine these quantities for the lens mounted in a camera. The shutter of the lens should be open when the camera is submitted for test.

m. This test is applied to a lens-camera combination that is to be used in photogrammetric mapping. It gives the departure of the principal point from the center of collimation which is the intersection point of lines joining opposite pairs of collimation index markers. Since it is necessary to determine the shift of the principal point resulting from prism effect in the lens, the equivalent focal length of the lens as mounted in the camera is incidentally determined in this test which checks whether the lens has been properly mounted to yield best average definition throughout the image field.

This test cannot be performed on a camera having a detachable magazine which bears the collimation index markers. This is the preliminary test on a precision type camera

to determine compliance with specifications. If no provision has been made for ready adjustment of the collimation index markers and the 90° condition is not satisfied, the camera is returned to the firm or agency submitting the camera with recommendations regarding the necessary adjustments. If the 90° condition is satisfied, but no provision has been made for ready adjustment of the principal point with respect to the center of collimation, the camera is returned with recommendations regarding the necessary adjustments.

n. If provision has been made for ready adjustment of the lens in a transverse direction to properly position the principal point with respect to the center of collimation, or if this can be done by ready movement of the collimation index markers, this task is done in the course of this test. Following adjustment, the camera is checked and if satisfactory, pins are set to insure preservation of the space relations between collimation index markers and principal point.

When a camera is submitted for test, it is mandatory that the drill holes for the pins be already present in one of the members that move with respect to one another. In addition, a proper sized drill and reamer and a sufficient number of pins to perform the doweling must accompany the camera. It is desired that roll pins be submitted for this task.

Item	Description	Fee
	<i>Photographic objectives not mounted in cameras</i>	
202.202a	Determination of focal length and back focal distance.	\$24.00
202.202b	Determination of equivalent focal length, back focal distance, separation of nodal points, and thickness.	35.00
202.202c	Determination of equivalent focal length, back focal distance, separation of nodal points, and distortion at 5° intervals from the center to edge of field for one specified ratio of object to image size.	95.00
202.202d	Fee for each additional ratio.	51.00
202.202e	Determination of resolving power at 5° intervals from center to edge of field for parallel light at one aperture.	28.00
202.202f	Determination of back focal distance, equivalent focal length, distortion and resolving power at 5° intervals from the center to edge of the field.	64.00
	NOTE: This is the test usually required for lenses that are to be mounted in precision airplane cameras.	
202.202g	Determination of equivalent focal length and true geometric f-number for one marked stop.	33.00
202.202h	Fee for each additional stop.	9.00
202.202i	Determination of focal length for lens mounted in camera.	40.00
202.202j	Fee for each extra magazine.	23.00
202.202k	Determination of compliance of camera platen with requirements contained in U.S. Department of Agriculture Specification No. A-APC-1102.	15.00
202.202l	Determination of equivalent focal length, distortion and resolving power at 7.5° intervals from center to edge of field for lens mounted in camera.	76.00
202.202m	Location of the principal point, and check of 90° condition for lens mounted in camera.	88.00
202.202n	Setting the principal point and 90° condition, checking and doweling for lens mounted in camera.	67.00
202.202o	Certification of precision airplane cameras, equipped with lens of 8¼ inch focal length that has performed satisfactorily under item 202.202f or 202.202l in accordance with U.S. Department of Agriculture Specification No. A-APC-1102.	140.00
202.202z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.203 Optical components, spectacle lenses, goggle lenses, etc.

Item	Description	Fee
	<i>Optical components</i>	
202.203a	Determination of equivalent focal length of single component lens.	\$24.00
202.203b	Determination of a single radius of curvature.	52.00
202.203c	Determination of spherical and cylindrical power, axis of sphere, and axis of cylinder for a single spectacle lens.	15.00
202.203d	Fee for each additional lens.	9.00
202.203e	Determination of spherical and cylindrical powers, axis of sphere, and axis of cylinder for a single spectacle lens with bifocal segment.	21.00
202.203f	Fee for each additional lens.	14.00
	<i>Sunglass lenses</i>	
202.203g	Determination of refractive power, surface quality, and definition to determine compliance of a single sunglass lens with commercial standards.	15.00
202.203h	Fee for each additional lens.	9.00
	<i>Goggle lenses</i>	
202.203i	Determination of lens dimensions, refractive power, prismatic power and definition; and making drop test on a single hardened goggle lens to determine compliance with Federal Specification GGG-G-501b.	15.00
202.203j	Fee for each additional lens.	9.00
202.203z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.204 Refractometric instruments.

Every instrument submitted for test should be in good working order. The test slab or standard supplied by the maker, and the tables, if any, must accompany each refractometer. Upon request special attention will be given to such portions of the scale as may be of particular importance in the contemplated use of the instrument. Refractometers with compensators will be tested with "white" light unless otherwise specified. Refractometers without compensators will be tested only with sodium light unless otherwise specified.

Item	Description	Fee
202.204z	For special tests and calibrations of refractometric instruments, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.205 Refractive indices.

When submitting media for index measurement, the temperature, wavelength of light (or spectral line), and approximate degree of desired precision should be specified. Liquid samples should usually be as large as 10 ml. Solids for item d, must be in the form of test slabs, approximately 1 x ½ x ¾ inches, such as are commonly used for the adjustment of Abbe refractometers. Two surfaces must be pitch polished (plane within approximately one wavelength) and intersect at 90° to form an unbeveled edge.

Item	Description	Fee
202.205a	Index of refraction ($\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$) for D spectrum line for 1 liquid by precision Abbe refractometer: Determination of index for single temperature.	\$27.00
202.205b	Determination of index for each additional sample submitted at the same time for same temperature, or for each determination and additional spectral lines for same temperature.	10.00
202.205c	One index determination at each additional temperature.	15.00
202.205d	Index of refraction ($\pm 1 \times 10^{-4}$) for D spectrum line for 1 solid by precision Abbe refractometer: Determination of, for 1 sample.	15.00
202.205e	Determination of index for each additional spectrum line, C, F or G.	6.00
202.205f	Determination of index of refraction ($\pm 1 \times 10^{-5}$) of solid submitted in form of 60° prism for one visible spectrum line.	24.00
202.205g	Determination of index.	11.00
202.205z	For each additional line in the visible spectrum.	
202.205z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNOLOGY

§ 202.301 Photography.

The following information is pertinent to the tests a to j in this schedule.

a. Determination of the characteristic American Standard Diffuse Transmission Density vs. log exposure curves and a contrast vs. development-time curve for one sample of film, for three development times. Values of fog density, ASA speed, ASA Exposure Index, gamma, maximum density, and exposure scale are reported. Samples submitted must be complete, unopened, factory packages of roll film, motion picture film, or sheet film not smaller than 8 x 10 inches. Measurements are made in accordance with American Standards Association method for determining Photographic Speed and Exposure Index, FH2.5-1954 or latest revision thereof.

b. Determination of the characteristic reflection density vs. log exposure curve for one sample of paper normally developed. Values of fog density, scale index, density scale, maximum elevated density, shadow exposure index, and bar-gamma are reported. The measurements and evaluation are made in accordance with the American Standards Association standard, "Sensitometry and Grading of Photographic Papers, PH2.2-1953" or latest revision thereof.

c. The relative spectral response of film is determined by exposing it in a wedge spectrograph. Print of wedge spectrogram is submitted with the report. Samples submitted must be complete, unopened factory packages of the material. (The size of the smallest piece of material that can be used in this test is 5 x 7 inches.)

d. American Standard Diffuse Transmission Density is measured on step wedges of 21 steps or less with a densitometer calibrated to ± 0.01 density or ± 3 percent of the density whichever is the greater.

e, f. The test for determining the residual sodium thiosulfate content of processed photographic film is made according to: "A method of testing for the presence of sodium thiosulfate in motion picture films", J. I. Crabtree and J. F. Ross, Journal of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers 14, 419 (1930).

Hypo content of less than 0.005 mg per square inch is reported as "nil". When hypo is present in amounts of 0.005 mg per square inch or over, it is reported to one significant figure.

Each sample should be properly identified, contain not image (slight fog permissible)

and must be submitted immediately after processing.

Each sample submitted should be 6 to 8 inches in length and should be attached securely to request letter by stapling.

Samples are not returned since they are destroyed during the test.

g, h. The test for determining the residual sodium thiosulfate content of processed photographic paper is made according to the method described in "The quantitative determination of hypo in photographic prints with silver nitrate", J. I. Crabtree, G. T. Eaton, and L. E. Muehler, Journal of the Franklin Institute 235, 351-360 (1943).

Each sample submitted should be properly identified, contain no image (slight fog permissible), and be of such dimensions that 2 strips, 1 x 4 inches can be cut for test.

i, j. The dimensional change of film and paper caused by processing is reported in terms of percentage change in crosswise and lengthwise directions. The usual processing method for the material is used. Materials are conditioned at 50 or 65 percent relative humidity, plus or minus 3 percent, and at 70° F, 2° (preconditioning is at 15 percent relative humidity below conditioning relative humidity).

The dimensional change is measured on a pin gage between holes punched 4 or 6 inches apart. Material submitted must be strong enough to withstand a slight tension without deforming. Each sample submitted should be properly identified, and be of such dimensions that 5 strips, 2 x 8 inches can be cut in each direction.

Item	Description	Fee
202.301a	Determination of characteristic curves and rate of development curve of film, 1 sample.	\$125.00
202.301b	Determination of the characteristic reflection density vs. log exposure curve of paper, 1 sample.	115.00
202.301c	Determination of relative spectral sensitivity, 1 sample.	46.00
202.301d	Calibration of photographic step wedge, 1 sample.	19.00
202.301e	Residual sodium thiosulfate content of processed film, 1 sample.	12.00
202.301f	Each additional sample for the determination of residual sodium thiosulfate in film submitted at the same time.	3.00
202.301g	Residual sodium thiosulfate content of processed photographic paper, 1 sample.	20.00
202.301h	Each additional sample for the determination of residual sodium thiosulfate content of processed photographic paper submitted at the same time.	5.00
202.301i	Shrinkage caused by processing on film and paper, 1 sample.	27.00
202.301j	Each additional sample for shrinkage caused by processing on film and paper submitted at the same time.	15.00
202.301z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, such as precise determinations of contact printing density and measurements of resolving power of photographic materials, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

LENGTH

§ 202.401 Reference line standards of length.

Item	Description	Fee
202.401z	Calibrations of reference line standards to a higher precision than that provided in schedule 202.402 are regarded as special tests. Fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test; they may be approximately estimated as twice the corresponding fees of schedule 202.402.	

§ 202.402 Working line standards of length.

Item	Description	Fee
202.402a	Yard or meter working line standard—determination of the total length at room temperature to an accuracy of 0.001 mm if the character of the graduation justifies.	\$71.00
202.402b	Yard or meter working line standard—determination of the total length at an additional lower temperature to obtain the coefficient of expansion.	61.00
202.402c	Yard or meter working line standard—determination of equal submultiples of a length, each.	10.00
202.402d	Yard or meter working line standard—determination of any other single interval.	37.00
202.402z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.403 Commercial line standards of length.

Item	Description	Fee
202.403z	Calibrations of commercial line standards of length to an accuracy of 0.01 mm or 0.004 inch, if the character of the graduation justifies, are regarded as special tests. Fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test; they may be approximately estimated as one-half of the corresponding fees of schedule 202.402.	

§ 202.404 Steel tapes.

(a) Tapes conforming to the specifications given below will be certified by the Bureau of Standards and a precision seal showing year of test will be placed on each tape. For tapes not conforming to the specifications a report will be issued but the tape will not be sealed. The Bureau's serial number on a tape simply signifies that it has been tested by the Bureau and either a certificate or a report issued. The length of steel tapes will be given to the nearest 0.001 foot or 0.1 mm and the temperature of comparison will be stated to the nearest degree.

(b) A steel tape is standard when it conforms to the following specifications: It shall be made of a single piece of metal ribbon, and none of the graduations shall be on pieces of solder or on sleeves attached to the tape or on wire loops, spring balances, tension handles, or other attachments liable to be detached or changed in shape. The error in the total length of the tape, when supported horizontally throughout its length at the standard temperature of 68° F. (20° C.) and at standard tension, shall not be more than 0.1 inch per 100 feet (2 mm per 25 m). The standard tension is 10 pounds (4.5 kg) for tapes 25 to 100 feet or from 10 to 30 m in length and 20 pounds (9 kg) for tapes longer than 100 feet or 30 m. For testing of invar tapes and wires, see § 202.405.

Item	Description	Fee
202.404a	Steel tape—determination of correction to the total length of the tape when supported throughout at standard tension and at standard temperature, for a tape not exceeding 200 feet or 50 meters in length. This is the regular standard test which will be made and charged for in each case to determine whether or not the tape is entitled to certification. To this amount must be added the fees for any additional tests made, and for item (n), if applicable, in accordance with the following schedule.	\$15.00
202.404b	Steel tape—determination of the correction to the total length when supported throughout at any tension other than standard tension, for a tape not exceeding 200 feet or 50 meters in length. Tension desired must be specified.	2.00
202.404c	Steel tape—determination of the correction to the total length when supported at the ends only. The Bureau is not prepared to make this test on tapes having a greater length than 200 feet or 50 meters. Standard tension will be used in this test unless another tension is specified.	2.00
202.404d	Steel tape—determination of the correction to the total length when supported at the ends and one or more intermediate points, for a tape not exceeding 200 feet or 50 meters in length. Standard tension will be used unless another tension is specified.	2.00
202.404e	Steel tape—determination of the correction to the length of a subinterval under the same conditions as to tension, and points of support as for the total length. The points at which these measurements are made must be points at which the tape is supported. The Bureau is not prepared to test tapes supported at points more than 200 feet or 50 meters apart.	2.00
202.404f	Steel tape—determination of the correction to the length of a subinterval under different specified conditions as to tension and points of support from those used for the total length. See item (c) above.	3.50
202.404g	Steel tape—determination of the tension to the nearest integral half-pound or quarter kilogram at which the correction to the length of an interval is most nearly zero, under a specified condition of support, for a tape not exceeding 200 feet or 50 meters in length.	3.50
202.404h	Steel tape—determination of the correction to a subinterval at the tension at which the correction to the total length is most nearly zero and under the conditions of support used in the test under item (g).	2.00
202.404i	Steel tape—determination of correction to the total length of an interval on the reverse side of the tape when supported at standard tension and at standard temperature, for a tape not exceeding 200 feet or 50 meters in length.	3.50
202.404j	Steel tape—determination of the coefficient of expansion of a tape, fee to be determined in each individual case.	8.00
202.404k	Steel tape—determination of Young's modulus of elasticity, for a tape not exceeding 200 feet or 50 meters in length.	6.00
202.404l	Steel tape—determination of the weight per foot or per meter of a tape.	10.00
202.404m	Spring balance—testing in horizontal position.	4.00
202.404n	Steel tape—additional charge for each tape sent without a reel.	6.00
202.404o	Steel tape—determination of A.E.	5.00
202.404p	Steel tape—computed values (this does not include charge for necessary measurements).	
202.404z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.405 Invar base-line tapes.

For testing of steel tapes, see § 202.404. The test of an invar base-line tape of any length less than 50 meters on our geodetic-tape comparator will, in general, be made for the same fee as a 50-meter invar base-line tape. Attention is called to the fact that only invar base-line tapes of certain lengths can be tested on this comparator. Invar tapes not tested on the geodetic-tape comparator will be tested on our bench standard.

Item	Description	Fee
202.405a	Invar 50-meter base-line tape—determination on the geodetic comparator of total length with a probable error not greater than ± 0.050 mm.	\$100.00
202.405b	Invar 50-meter base-line tape—determination on the geodetic comparator of total length at an additional tension and/or method of support, with a probable error not greater than ± 0.050 mm.	25.00
202.405c	Invar 50-meter base-line tape—determination of total length supported throughout, by computation from the observed length when supported at the ends and one or more intermediate points.	10.00
202.405d	Invar 50-meter base-line tape—determination of length of a subinterval to the nearest 0.1 mm, using the steel bench standard, for each tension and/or method of support.	10.00
202.405e	Invar 50-meter base-line tape—determination on the geodetic comparator of the coefficient of expansion with an accuracy of at least 0.000001 per degree centigrade using the electrical resistance method, and certification of its total length at 1 temperature, tension, and method of support with a probable error not greater than ± 0.050 mm.	175.00
202.405f	Invar base-line tape—determination of Young's modulus of elasticity.	15.00
202.405g	Invar base-line tape—determination of the weight per meter (or per foot).	6.00
202.405h	Spring balance—testing in horizontal position.	10.00
202.405i	Invar base-line tape—additional charge for each tape sent without a reel.	4.00
202.405j	Invar base-line tape—determination of A.E.	10.00
202.405k	Invar base-line tape—computed values other than as provided in item 202.405c.	5.00
202.405l	Invar base-line tape not more than 50 meters in nominal length—determination on bench standard at room temperature of length of 1 interval when supported at 1 method of support and under 1 tension, or determination of the tension to the nearest integral half-pound or quarter kilogram at which the correction to the length of the interval is most nearly zero at a specified method of support.	25.00
202.405m	Invar base-line tape not more than 50 meters in nominal length—each additional determination on bench standard at room temperature of length of interval, or tension to the nearest integral half-pound or quarter kilogram at which the correction to the length of an interval is most nearly zero.	7.00
202.405z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.406 Surveyors' measuring instruments (other than tapes).

Item	Description	Fee
202.406a	Leveling rod—testing principal intervals.	\$25.00

Item	Description	Fee
202.406z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.407 Sieves.

NOTE: The precision seal of the National Bureau of Standards on any sieve indicates that the sieve has been tested at the National Bureau of Standards and found to conform to the specification. Except by special arrangements, the testing of sieves at the National Bureau of Standards is limited to No. 2½ to No. 400 inclusive.

Item	Description	Fee
202.407a	Sieve—test of a sieve No. 2½ to No. 400 inclusive to determine conformity to specification, but not including the sieving test.	\$8.50
202.407z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.408 Haemacytometers.

Each haemacytometer chamber and each cover glass which passes the specification is marked with a National Bureau of Standards precision seal. In general, work will be discontinued when a substantial number of items in a lot fail to comply with the specifications, and the fee will be computed on the basis of the number of items tested plus a special handling charge. Items 202.408 a to f inclusive will be charged, as applicable if a minimum of 12 chambers or 72 cover glasses are submitted at one time; otherwise item 202.408z will be applicable. Only one letter reporting results of tests will be supplied for any one test at the prices of items 202.408 a to f inclusive.

Item	Description	Fee
202.408a	Single Neubauer haemacytometer chamber—testing single cell chamber (having Neubauer ruling) and 2 cover glasses for conformity with specification.	\$4.50
202.408b	Single Fuchs-Rosenthal haemacytometer chamber—testing single cell chamber (having Fuchs-Rosenthal ruling) and 2 cover glasses for conformity with specification.	6.50
202.408c	Double Neubauer haemacytometer chamber—testing double cell chamber (having 2 Neubauer rulings) and 2 cover glasses for conformity with specification.	5.00
202.408d	Double Fuchs-Rosenthal haemacytometer chamber—testing double cell chamber (having 2 Fuchs-Rosenthal rulings) and 2 cover glasses for conformity with specification.	10.00
202.408e	Quadruple haemacytometer chamber—testing quadruple cell chamber (having 2 Neubauer rulings and 2 Fuchs-Rosenthal rulings) and 2 cover glasses for conformity with specification.	12.50
202.408f	Cover glasses—testing cover glasses when not accompanying chamber, each.	.30
202.408z	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.409 Areas and area-measuring instruments.

Item	Description	Fee
202.409z-----	Special tests only are conducted in this category and fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.410 Precision circles.

Item	Description	Fee
202.410z-----	Special tests only are conducted in this field and fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.411 Linear thermal expansion of solids.

Item	Description	Fee
202.411z-----	Special tests only are conducted in this category and fees for accepted tests will be charged dependent upon their nature. Only those tests that cannot be carried out elsewhere may be accepted.	

§ 202.412 Gage blocks.

(a) Test fee schedules in § 202.412 include a statement of the accuracy to which measurements are ordinarily made. However, if the character of the defining surfaces of a gage block is not such as to warrant the certification to this accuracy, the report will show the accuracy actually obtained. All gage blocks submitted for test should be in substantially new block condition and each block should be marked with an identification number.

(b) In the shipment of gage blocks extreme precautions should be taken both against corrosion and damage by contact with other gage blocks during transit. All defining steel surfaces should be greased and the blocks padded with waxed paper or volatile rust inhibitor treated paper. A greased steel surface coming in contact with newspaper, wrapping paper (unwaxed) or excelsior is very likely to corrode. Sets of gage blocks should have packing inside the case, and the case should be bound shut as the clasps frequently open or break during shipment.

Item	Description	Fee
202.412a-----	Gage blocks—determination of length to $\pm 0.00004''$ and excessive errors in flatness and parallelism, for sizes from 0.100" to and including 1.000" in lots of 10 or more, each.	\$3.75
	Actual cost of calibration will be charged for smaller lots.	
202.412b-----	Gage blocks—determination of length to $\pm 0.00005''$, $\pm 0.00006''$, and $\pm 0.00007''$, respectively, for blocks from 1" to 2", 2" to 3", and 3" to 4", in length and excessive errors in flatness and parallelism, in lots of 3 or more, each.	12.00
	Actual cost of calibration will be charged for smaller lots.	
202.412ab-----	Measurements as described under schedules (a) and (b) for usual 81 block set, per set.	300.00
202.412c-----	Gage blocks—determination of length to $\pm 0.00002''$ and excessive errors in flatness and parallelism, for sizes from 0.100" to and including 1.000", in lots of 10 or more, each.	6.00

Item	Description	Fee
202.412d-----	Actual cost of calibration will be charged for smaller lots. Gage blocks—determination of length to $\pm 0.00002''$, $\pm 0.00003''$, and $\pm 0.00004''$, respectively, for blocks from 1" to 2", 2" to 3", and 3" to 4", in length and excessive errors in flatness or parallelism, in lots of 3 or more, each.	\$18.00
	Actual cost of calibration will be charged for smaller lots.	
202.412ed-----	Measurements as described under schedules (c) and (d) for usual 81 block set, per set.	490.00
202.412e-----	Gage blocks—determination of length to $\pm 0.00003''$ and excessive errors in flatness and parallelism, for sizes from 0.010" to and including 0.090", in lots of 10 or more, each.	4.50
	Blocks in this size range are usually warped and do not warrant calibration to a higher accuracy. In special cases blocks 0.040" and thicker will be calibrated under schedule 202.412e if the errors in flatness of the blocks are not excessive.	
202.412f-----	Gage blocks—determination of length to $\pm 0.00001''$ per inch of length and excessive errors in flatness and parallelism, for blocks of the following lengths: 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 20", in lots of 3 or more, each.	28.00
	Actual cost of calibration will be charged for smaller lots.	
202.412z-----	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

ENGINEERING METROLOGY**§ 202.500 General.**

(a) Test fee schedules in §§ 202.501 to 202.505 include a statement of the relative accuracy to which measurements are ordinarily made. However, if the character of the defining surface of a gage or other article is not such as to warrant the certification to this accuracy, the report will show the accuracy actually obtained. If a greater accuracy is requested and the defining surfaces are such as to permit measurements to the accuracy requested, the necessary measurements will be made and a special fee will be charged.

(b) In addition to the items covered by §§ 202.501 to 202.505 other items such as gage block accessories, angle gage blocks, taper plug and ring gages, and gill net gages are occasionally calibrated. Other sizes of the items listed in the fee schedules are also calibrated on special requests. These tests and calibrations are made so infrequently that it is not practical to list a definite fee, and such work will be done only on the basis of the cost of fulfilling the individual purchase order.

(c) In the shipment of gages, extreme precautions should be taken both against corrosion and damage by contact with other gages during transit. All defining steel surfaces should be greased and protected with waxed paper or a suitable strippable plastic coating. A greased steel surface coming in contact with newspaper, wrapping paper (unwaxed) or excelsior is very likely to corrode. Small gages suitably wrapped may be fastened in place in a strong rigid container so that no movement is possible. Plug and ring gages should ordinarily not be shipped mated. In the case of large-sized threaded plugs and rings, however, mating is permissible as a

means of protecting the plug threads. In such cases a grease must be used that will prevent electrolytic corrosion between the mating gages.

§ 202.501 End standards of length.

Item	Description	Fee
	End standards with spherical or pointed ends, or flat ends with area of contact less than $\frac{1}{4}$ square inch:	
202.501a-----	End standards—determination of length to $\pm 0.00004''$ for lengths up to and including 8", each.	\$16.00
202.501b-----	End standards—determination of length to $\pm 0.00005''$ per inch of length for lengths over 8" up to and including 20", each.	24.00
202.501c-----	End standards—determination of length to $\pm 0.00003''$ per inch of length for lengths over 20" up to and including 40", each.	32.00
202.501d-----	End standards—determination of length to $\pm 0.00005''$ per inch of length for lengths over 40" up to and including 72", each.	42.00
202.501z-----	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.502 Plain cylindrical plug and ring gages.

Item	Description	Fee
202.502a-----	Plain cylindrical plug gages—determination of diameter, taper, and roundness to $\pm 0.0003''$ for sizes up to and including 6", each.	\$16.00
202.502b-----	Plain cylindrical plug gages—determination of diameter, taper, and roundness to $\pm 0.0001''$ for sizes up to and including 2", each.	24.00
202.502c-----	Plain cylindrical ring gages—determination of diameter, taper, and roundness to $\pm 0.0003''$ for sizes $\frac{1}{4}''$ up to and including 6", each.	20.00
202.502d-----	Plain cylindrical ring gages—determination of diameter, taper, and roundness to $\pm 0.0001''$ for sizes $\frac{1}{4}''$ up to and including 2", each.	39.00
202.502z-----	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.503 Thread plug and ring gages.

Item	Description	Fee
202.503a-----	Straight thread plug gages and setting thread plug gages—determination of angle to 2' to 8' depending on pitch; lead error and pitch diameter to 0.0001", major diameter to 0.0002", thread form as to clearance, for sizes up to and including 4", each.	\$20.00
202.503b-----	Straight threading gages—determination of angle to 5' to 20' depending on pitch; lead error to 0.0001", minor diameter to 0.0002", thread form as to clearance, and fit on setting plug, for sizes $\frac{3}{16}''$ to 12", each.	20.00
202.503c-----	Taper thread plug gages (except A.P.I. Cable and Rotary gages)—determination of half angles to 3' to 10' depending on pitch; lead error, pitch diameter and taper to 0.0001", major diameter to 0.0003", and thread form as to clearance, for sizes up to and including 10", each.	52.00
202.503d-----	Taper thread plug gages—determination of half angles to 3' to 10' depending on pitch; lead error and taper to 0.0001", pitch diameter to 0.0002", major diameter to 0.0004", and thread form as to clearance, for sizes from 10" to 24", inclusive, each.	65.00

Item	Description	Fee
202.503a-----	Taper thread ring gages (except A.P.I. Cable and Rotary gages)—determination of angle to 5° to 15° depending on pitch, lead error to 0.0001", taper to 0.0002", minor diameter to 0.0005", (or truncation of thread crest), thread form as to clearance, and standoff from mating plug to 0.001", for sizes up to 24", each.	\$39.00
202.503f-----	A.P.I. Cable and Rotary taper thread plug gages—determination of half angles of thread to 3°, lead error, pitch diameter and taper to 0.0001", major diameter to 0.0003", thread form as to clearance, and standoff from grand master ring to 0.0005", for sizes up to 6½", each.	78.00
202.503g-----	A.P.I. Cable and Rotary taper thread ring gages—determination of half angles of thread to 5°, lead error to 0.0001", taper to 0.0002", minor diameter to 0.0005", thread form as to clearance, and standoff from mating and grand master plug to 0.0005" for sizes up to 6½", each.	52.00
202.503h-----	A.P.I. Cable and Rotary tool joint gages—determination of mating standoff and standoff from Grand Master gages, per set.	20.00
202.503i-----	A.P.I. sucker rod plug gages designated as P1, P5, B2 and B6—determination of dimensions specified in API Std. No. 11 B, each.	20.00
202.503j-----	A.P.I. sucker rod plug gages designated as P3 and B4—determination of dimensions specified in API Std. No. 11 B, each.	39.00
202.503k-----	A.P.I. sucker rod ring gages designated as P2, P6, B1 and B5—determination of dimensions specified in API Std. No. 11 B, each.	21.00
202.503l-----	A.P.I. sucker rod ring gages designated as P4 and B3—determination of dimensions specified in API Std. No. 11 B, each.	33.00
202.503m-----	A.P.I. sucker rod gages—determination of dimensions specified in API Std. No. 11 B for the inspection of used gages, per set of any size.	98.00
202.503z-----	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.504 Instruments and components.

Item	Description	Fee
202.504a-----	Micrometer calipers—determination of errors at 10 points selected to test uniformity of graduations as well as lead errors. Also determination of planeness and parallelism errors of contact surfaces, each.	\$33.00
202.504b-----	Dial micrometers—determination of errors in each 1/10th revolution of the pointer for 1 revolution and each half revolution up to 5 revolutions, each. NOTE: In the case of dial micrometers, the accuracy obtainable depends on the value of the smallest division on the dial and on the mechanical condition of the instrument as evidenced by the degree to which it will repeat its indications.	24.00
202.504c-----	Thread wires—determination of diameter, straightness, and roundness of each of three wires in a set in accordance with specification for wires in Handbook H23, Screw Thread Standards for Federal Services, and certification of mean diameter and C correction. For the following best sizes of wires for standard 60° screw threads: 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11½, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 50, 56, 64, 72, and 80 threads per inch; the following best sizes for acme standard threads: 1, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 threads per inch; the following 1.41 series internal gear wires: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12,	4.00

Item	Description	Fee
202.504d-----	14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 28, 32, 36, 48, 64, 72, and 80 pitch; and the following 1.728 series external gear wires: 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 48, 64, 72, and 80 pitch, per set of three. Penetration needles—test for compliance with ASTM specification D5-52 without reporting actual dimensions, each. NOTE: To obtain test at this fee, the needles or individual containers must be numbered.	\$2.00
202.504e-----	Penetration needles—determination of diameter of body and point, length of needle and angle of point, with actual dimensions reported, each.	4.00
202.504f-----	Polariscope tubes—determination of the average length of polariscope observation tube and marking with NBS serial number if length is within ±0.03 mm of nominal length for 100 and 200 mm tubes and ±0.04 mm for 400 mm tubes, each.	16.00
202.504z-----	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

§ 202.505 Interferometry.

Item	Description	Fee
	Optical true planes—tested by interference methods using standard optical true planes of fused quartz, 11 inches in diameter, accuracy 0.000001 inch:	
202.505a-----	Optical true plane, not exceeding 4 inches in diameter.	\$20.00
202.505b-----	Optical true plane larger than 4 inches but not exceeding 6 inches in diameter.	30.00
202.505c-----	Optical true plane larger than 6 inches but not exceeding 8 inches in diameter.	42.00
202.505d-----	Optical true plane larger than 8 inches but not exceeding 10 inches in diameter.	60.00
202.505z-----	For special tests not covered by the above schedule, fees will be charged dependent upon the nature of the test.	

R. D. HUNTOON,
Deputy Director,
National Bureau of Standards.

Approved: February 4, 1959.

LEWIS L. STRAUSS,
Secretary of Commerce.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1202; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:45 a.m.]

Chapter III—Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce

SUBCHAPTER B—EXPORT REGULATIONS

[9th Gen. Rev. of Export Regs., Amdt. 10¹]

PART 373—LICENSING POLICIES AND RELATED SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Copper

Section 373.41 *Nonferrous commodities, including ores, concentrates, or unrefined products* is amended by adding paragraph (b) to read as follows:

(b) *Copper ores, concentrates, unrefined copper, refined copper, copper scrap, copper-base alloy scrap and copper-base alloy ingots and other crude*

¹This amendment was published in Current Export Bulletin 811, dated February 13, 1959.

forms—(1) *General*. Except as indicated in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph, license applications to export any of the copper commodities listed below shall disclose the foreign consumer as required by subparagraph (2) of this paragraph. In the case of unrefined copper, a processor may be identified as the foreign consumer.

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity
64010	Copper ores, concentrates, matte, and other unrefined copper.
64120	Refined copper in cathodes, billets, ingots wire bars, anodes and other crude forms including copperweld rods.
64130	Copper scrap (new and old).
64400	Copper-base alloy scrap (new and old).
64410	Copper-base alloy ingots and other crude forms.

(2) *Disclosure of foreign consumer*. The foreign consumer shall be identified on the license application by the use of one of the following applicable statements in the space entitled "Additional Information", or on an attachment thereto:

The foreign consumer of the commodities covered by this application is the same as that shown in the "ultimate consignee in foreign country" space on this license application;

or, if the foreign consumer is not the same as that shown in the ultimate consignee in foreign country space:

The name and address of the foreign consumer is _____

(3) *Toll or conversion agreements*. The provisions of subparagraph (2) of this paragraph do not apply to an application for a license to export refined copper produced in the United States under a toll or conversion agreement from materials received from foreign sources. In these cases the applicant shall make the following certification on the license application in the space entitled "Additional Information", or on an attachment thereto:

I (We) certify that the refined copper described in this license application was produced in the United States under a toll or conversion contract from materials received from foreign sources.

This amendment shall become effective February 13, 1959.

(Sec. 3, 63 Stat. 7; 50 U.S.C. App. 2023. E.O. 9630, 10 F.R. 12245, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp., E.O. 9919, 13-F.R. 59, 3 CFR, 1948 Supp.)

LORING K. MACY,
Director,

Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1353; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:49 a.m.]

[9th Gen. Rev. of Export Regs.,
Amdt. P.L. 8¹]

PART 399—POSITIVE LIST OF COMMODITIES AND RELATED MATTERS

Additions to List

Section 399.1 *Appendix A—Positive List of Commodities* is amended by adding the following commodities to the Positive List:

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity	Unit	Processing Code and Related Commodity Group	GLV Dollar Value Limits	Validated Licenses required	Commodity lists
61964	Wire products, n.e.c.: Wire rope, strand and cord made of phosphor bronze. [Report strand wire in 60812-60821; and insulated in 70972-70995.] Metal manufactures, n.e.c., and parts, n.e.c., except iron and steel and except precious metals:	Lb.	NONF 14	100	RO	
61995	Copper and copper-base alloy perforated plates and perforated sheets.	Lb.	NONF 14	100	RO	E
64010	Copper ores, concentrates, matte, and other unrefined copper (copper content).	Cont. Lb.	NONF 15	500	RO	
64120	Copperweld rods for drawing.	Lb.	NONF 15	100	RO	E
64120	Refined copper in cathodes, billets, ingots, wire bars and other crude forms. [Report copper bars except wire bars in 64290.]	Lb.	NONF 15	500	RO	
64130	Copper scrap (new and old). (See § 399.2, Interpretations 10 and 12.)	Lb.	NONF 15	500	RO	
64220	Copper pipe and tubing. [Report flexible tubing, except electrical, in 61995; flexible electrical conduit in 70945.]	Lb.	NONF 16	100	RO	E
64230	Copper plates, sheets, and strip, including nickel-plated.	Lb.	NONF 16	100	RO	E
64251	Copper wire and cable, bare, except welding rods and wire. [Report welding rods and wire in 61944; and insulated wire and cable in 70972-70995.]	Lb.	NONF 16	100	RO	
64290	Copper castings and forgings, rough and semi-finished.	Lb.	NONF 16	200	RO	E
64290	Copper rods and bars, n. e. c. [Report copper wire bars and copperweld rods for drawing into wire in 64120; copper or copperweld ground rods and copper bus bars in 70948.]	Lb.	NONF 16	100	RO	E
64400	Copper-base alloy scrap (new and old). (Specify copper content.) (See § 399.2 Interpretations 10 and 12.)	Lb.	NONF 15	500	RO	
64410	Copper-base alloy ingots and other crude forms. (Specify percentage of each alloying element, or the recognized standard commercial brand or trade name.)	Lb.	NONF 15	500	RO	E
64490	Copper-base alloy bars, rods, and other bar-size shapes, extruded, rolled and drawn.	Lb.	NONF 16	100	RO	E
64500	Copper-base alloy plates, sheets, and strip.	Lb.	NONF 16	100	RO	E
64530	Copper-base alloy pipe and tubing (including pipe coils). [Report flexible tubing, except electrical, in 61995; and flexible electrical conduit in 70945.]	Lb.	NONF 16	100	RO	E
64571	Copper-base alloy wire and cable, bare. [Report welding rods and wires in 61944.]	Lb.	NONF 16	100	RO	
64793	Copper-base alloy castings and forgings, rough and semi-finished.	Lb.	NONF 16	200	RO	E
69561	Silver-copper brazing alloy.	Lb.	NONF 15	100	RO	
70948	Pole line, transmission, and distribution hardware, n.e.c., and specially fabricated parts, n.e.c.: Copper bus bars.	Lb.	NONF 15	100	RO	
70972	Insulated wire, cord, and cable: Building wire and cable, copper or copper-base alloy.	Lb.	NONF 17	100	RO	
70974	Weatherproof and slow-burning wire, copper or copper-base alloy.	Lb.	NONF 17	100	RO	
70976	Other communication and signal wire and cable, copper or copper-base alloy (specify by name).	Lb.	NONF 17	100	RO	
70978	Portable cord, wire, and cable, copper or copper-base alloy, molded rubber-sheathed (specify by name).	Lb.	NONF 17	100	RO	
70989	Automotive ignition wire, copper or copper-base alloy, in coils, reels or spools, in lengths of 100 feet or less.	Lb.	TRAN 1	500	RO	E
70989	Other copper or copper-base alloy wire and cable, rubber and/or thermoplastic insulated (specify kind of wire or cable and type of insulation).	Lb.	NONF 17	100	RO	
70991	Copper or copper-base alloy wire and cable, varnished-cambric insulated, with braided, leaded, or armored finishes (specify kind of wire or cable and type of insulation).	Lb.	NONF 17	100	RO	
70993	Copper or copper-base alloy power cable, paper-insulated, with leaded or armored finishes (specify kind of wire or cable and type of insulation).	Lb.	NONF 17	100	RO	
70995	Copper or copper-base alloy wire and cable, insulated, n.e.c. (specify kind of wire or cable and type of insulation).	Lb.	NONF 17	100	RO	

This amendment shall become effective as of February 20, 1959.

Shipments of any commodities removed from general license to Country Group R or Country Group O destinations as a result of changes set forth above which were on dock for lading, on lighter, laden aboard an exporting carrier, or in transit to a port of exit pursuant to actual orders for export prior to 12:01 a.m., February 20, 1959, may be exported under the previous general license provisions up to and including March 16, 1959.

Any such shipment not laden aboard the exporting carrier on or before March 16, 1959, requires a validated license for export.

Outstanding licenses for the above commodities issued for R and O countries prior to November 10, 1958, and outstanding licenses issued subsequent to that date for Subgroup A destinations remain in effect. In addition, requests for amendments to these outstanding licenses will be considered in accordance with the usual procedures.

(Sec. 3, 63 Stat. 7; 50 U.S.C. App. 2023. E.O. 9630, 10 F.R. 12245, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp., E.O. 9919, 13 F.R. 59, 3 CFR, 1948 Supp.)

LORING K. MACY,
Director,

Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1354; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959; 8:49 a.m.]

Title 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter II—Corps of Engineers,
Department of the Army

PART 203—BRIDGE REGULATIONS

Bayou Lacassine, La.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the River and Harbor Act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 362; 33 U.S.C. 499), § 203.245(j) (13-a) governing the operation of the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company bridge across Bayou Lacassine, Louisiana, is hereby redesignated as § 203.245(j) (13-b) and a new paragraph (j) (13-a) is hereby prescribed to govern the operation of the State of Louisiana, Department of Highways, bridge across Bayou Lacassine, near Hayes, Louisiana, as follows:

§ 203.245 Navigable waters discharging into the Atlantic Ocean south of and including Chesapeake Bay and into the Gulf of Mexico, except the Mississippi River and its tributaries and outlets; bridges where constant attendance of drawtenders is not required.

(j) *Waterways discharging into Gulf of Mexico west of Mississippi River.*

(13-a) Bayou Lacassine, La.; State of Louisiana, Department of Highways, bridge near Hayes. At least 24 hours' advance notice required.

(13-b) Bayou Lacassine, La.; Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company bridge near Hayes. At least 24 hours' advance notice required.

[Regs., February 2, 1959, 823.01 (Bayou Lacassine, La.)—ENGWO] (Sec. 5, 28 Stat. 362; 33 U.S.C. 499)

[SEAL] R. V. LEE,
Major General, U.S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1293; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959; 8:45 a.m.]

Title 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Customs,
Department of the Treasury

[T.D. 54783]

PART 4—VESSELS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADES

Statehood of Alaska

In view of the further amendment of section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 (46 U.S.C. 883), by Public Law 85-508 (72 Stat. 339), an act "To provide for the admission of the State of

Alaska into the Union," to include rather than exclude the State of Alaska within the provisions thereof, footnote 110 to § 4.80(a)(2), Customs Regulations, which quotes section 27 in part, is similarly amended by striking out "excluding" where it appears in the first proviso quoted therein and inserting in lieu thereof "including".

(R.S. 161, sec. 2, 23 Stat. 118, as amended; 5 U.S.C. 22, 46 U.S.C. 2)

[SEAL] RALPH KELLY,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: February 5, 1959.

A. GILMORE FLUES,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1310; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:47 a.m.]

Title 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter I—Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

[Circular 2013]

PART 295—WITHDRAWALS AND RESERVATIONS OF FEDERAL LANDS

Relinquishment of Withdrawn or Reserved Federal Lands

On pages 8814 and 8815 of the FEDERAL REGISTER of November 13, 1958, there was published a notice of proposed rulemaking to issue regulations governing the relinquishment of withdrawn or reserved Federal lands. Interested persons were given 30 days in which to submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed regulations.

No objections have been received and comments submitted do not require a revision of the proposal.

The proposed regulations are hereby adopted without change and are set forth below.

FRED A. SEATON,
Secretary of the Interior.

FEBRUARY 6, 1959.

Sections 295.17 to 295.20 are added to Part 295 to read as follows:

RELINQUISHMENT OF WITHDRAWN OR RESERVED FEDERAL LANDS

- Sec.
295.17 Surplus property; statutory exceptions
295.18 Scope of regulations; relinquishment procedure
295.19 Return of lands to the public domain; conditions
295.20 Declarations to General Services Administration

AUTHORITY: §§ 295.17 to 295.20 issued under 63 Stat. 377 as amended. R.S. 2478; 40 U.S.C. 472; 43 U.S.C. 1201.

§ 295.17 Surplus property; statutory exceptions.

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377) as amended, governs the disposal of surplus Federal lands or interests in lands. Section 3 of that act (40 U.S.C. 472), as amended, February 28, 1958 (72 Stat.

29), excepts from its provisions the following:

(a) The public domain.
(b) Lands reserved or dedicated for national forest or national park purposes.

(c) Minerals in lands or portions of lands withdrawn or reserved from the public domain which the Secretary of the Interior determines are suitable for disposition under the public land mining and mineral leasing laws.

(d) Lands withdrawn or reserved from the public domain, but not including lands or portions of lands so withdrawn or reserved which the Secretary of the Interior, with the concurrence of the Administrator of the General Services Administration, determines are not suitable for return to the public domain for disposition under the general public-land laws, because such lands are substantially changed in character by improvements or otherwise.

§ 295.18 Scope of regulations; relinquishment procedure.

(a) The regulations, of §§ 295.17 to 295.20 apply to lands and interests in lands withdrawn or reserved from the public domain, except lands reserved or dedicated for national forest or national park purposes, which are no longer needed by the agency for which the lands are withdrawn or reserved.

(b) Agencies holding withdrawn or reserved lands which they no longer need will file, in duplicate, a notice of intention to relinquish such lands in the proper land office in the State in which the lands are located. For lands in States in which there is no land office, they shall file their notices with the Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., except that notices for lands in North Dakota or South Dakota shall be filed in the Land Office at Billings, Montana, notices for lands in Kansas or Nebraska shall be filed in the Land Office at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and for lands in Oklahoma in the Land Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

(c) No specific form of notice is required, but all notices must contain the following information:

(1) Name and address of the holding agency.

(2) Citation of the order which withdrew or reserved the lands for the holding agency.

(3) Legal description and acreage of the lands, except where reference to the order of withdrawal or reservation is sufficient to identify them.

(4) Description of the improvements existing on the lands.

(5) The extent to which the lands are contaminated and the nature of the contamination.

(6) The extent to which the lands have been decontaminated or the measures taken to protect the public from the contamination and the proposals of the holding agency to maintain protective measures.

(7) The extent to which the lands have been changed in character other than by construction of improvements.

(8) The extent to which the lands or resources thereon have been disturbed

and the measures taken or proposed to be taken to recondition the property.

(9) If improvements on the lands have been abandoned, a certification that the holding agency has exhausted General Services Administration procedures for their disposal and that the improvements are without value.

(10) A description of the easements or other rights and privileges which the holding agency or its predecessors have granted covering the lands.

(11) A list of the terms and conditions, if any, which the holding agency deems necessary to be incorporated in any further disposition of the lands in order to protect the public interest.

(12) Any information relating to the interest of other agencies or individuals in acquiring use of or title to the property or any portion of it.

(13) Recommendations as to the further disposition of the lands, including, where appropriate, disposition by the General Services Administration.

(d) The holding agency will send one copy of its report on unneeded lands to the appropriate regional office of the General Services Administration for its information.

§ 295.19 Return of lands to the public domain; conditions.

(a) When the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management determines the holding agency has complied with the regulations of this part, including the conditions specified in paragraph (b) of this section, and that the lands or interests in lands are suitable for return to the public domain for disposition under the general public land laws, he will notify the holding agency that the Department of the Interior accepts accountability and responsibility for the property, sending a copy of this notice to the appropriate regional office of the General Services Administration.

(b) Agencies will not be discharged of their accountability and responsibility under this section unless and until:

(1) The lands have been decontaminated of all dangerous materials and have been restored to suitable condition or, if it is uneconomical to decontaminate or restore them, the holding agency posts them and installs protective devices and agrees to maintain the notices and devices.

(2) To the extent deemed necessary by the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management, the holding agency has undertaken or agrees to undertake or to have undertaken appropriate land treatment measures correcting, arresting, or preventing deterioration of the land and resources thereof which has resulted or may result from the agency's use or possession of the lands.

(3) The holding agency, in respect to improvements which are of no value, has exhausted General Services Administration's procedures for their disposal and certifies that they are of no value.

(4) The holding agency has resolved, through a final grant or denial, all commitments to third parties relative to rights and privileges in and to the lands or interests therein.

(5) The holding agency has submitted to the appropriate office mentioned in paragraph (b) of § 295.18 a copy of, or the case file on, easements, leases, or other encumbrances with which the holding agency or its predecessors have burdened the lands or interests therein.

§ 295.20 Declarations to General Services Administration.

(a) When the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management determines that the holding agency has complied with the regulations of this part and that the lands or interests in lands other than minerals are not suitable for return to the public domain for disposition under the general public land laws, because the lands are substantially changed in character by improvements or otherwise, he will request the appropriate officer of the General Services Administration, or its delegate, to concur in his determination.

(b) When the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management determines that minerals in lands subject to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section are not suitable for disposition under the public land mining or mineral leasing laws, he will notify the appropriate officer of the General Services Administration or its delegate of this determination.

(c) Upon receipt of the concurrence specified in paragraph (a) of this section, the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management will notify the holding agency to report as excess property the lands and improvements therein, or interests in lands to the General Services Administration pursuant to the regulations of that Administration. The authorized officer of the Bureau of Land

Management will request the holding agency to include minerals in its report to the General Services Administration only when the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section apply. He will also submit to the holding agency, for transmittal with its report to the General Services Administration, information of record in the Bureau of Land Management on the claims, if any, by agencies other than the holding agency of primary, joint, or secondary jurisdiction over the lands and on any encumbrances under the public land laws.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1301; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959; 8:46 a.m.]

Title 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

PART 9—AVIATION SERVICES

Frequencies Available

In the matter of amendment of Part 9—Aviation Services, of the Commission's rules to effect editorial changes therein.

Instruction 6 in F.R. Doc. 59-1191, 24 F.R. 972, Mimeo number 68526, adopted January 30, 1959, is corrected to read:

6. That portion of paragraph (a) preceding subparagraph (1) of § 9.447 is amended to read:

Released: February 10, 1959.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,

[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1312; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959; 8:47 a.m.]

1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), notice is hereby given that the time for filing exceptions to the revised recommended decision with respect to the proposed marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of milk in the Washington, D.C., marketing area, which was issued January 30, 1959 (24 F.R. 767), is hereby extended to March 10, 1959.

Dated: February 11, 1959.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON,
Deputy Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1363; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959; 8:59 a.m.]

[7 CFR Part 1018]

[Docket No. AO-286-A1]

HANDLING OF MILK IN SOUTHEASTERN-FLORIDA MARKETING AREA

Notice of Recommended Decision and Opportunity To File Written Exceptions With Respect to Proposed Amendments to Tentative Marketing Agreement and to Order

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), notice is hereby given of the filing with the Hearing Clerk of this recommended decision of the Deputy Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, with respect to proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreement, and order regulating the handling of milk in the Southeastern Florida marketing area. Interested parties may file written exceptions to this decision with the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., not later than the close of business the 5th day after publication of this decision in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The exceptions should be filed in quadruplicate.

Preliminary statement. The hearing on the record of which the proposed amendments, as hereinafter set forth, to the tentative marketing agreement and to the order, were formulated, was conducted at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, on December 29, 1958, pursuant to notice thereof which was issued December 12, 1958 (23 F.R. 9761).

The material issues on the record of the hearing relate to:

1. Definition of "producer".
2. Definition of "pool plant".
3. Classification of fortified products.
4. Price for Class I milk.
5. Plants where other Federal orders may apply.

6. Administrative expense.

Findings and conclusions. The following findings and conclusions on the material issues are based on evidence presented at the hearing and the record thereof:

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

[26 CFR (1954) Part 44]

Notice of Hearing on Proposed Regulations

Proposed regulations under chapters 35 and 40, and selected administrative provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, relating to taxes on wagering, were published in the FEDERAL REGISTER Thursday, January 8, 1959. One or more interested parties have submitted comments and suggestions pertaining to the proposed regulations, and have requested an opportunity to comment orally at a public hearing on the proposed regulations.

A public hearing on the proposed regulations will be held on Thursday, February 19, 1959, at 10:00 a.m., e.s.t., in Room 3313, Internal Revenue Building, 12th and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. Persons who plan to attend the hearing are requested to so notify the Commissioner of Internal

Revenue, Attention: T:P, Washington 25, D.C., by February 16, 1959.

[SEAL] MAURICE LEWIS,
Director, Technical Planning
Division, Internal Revenue
Service.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1334; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959; 8:48 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[7 CFR Part 902]

[Docket No. AO-293]

MILK IN WASHINGTON, D.C., MARKETING AREA

Notice of Extension of Time for Filing Exceptions to Revised Recommended Decision With Respect to Proposed Marketing Agreement and Order

Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of

1. *Producer definition.* The definition of "producer" should be changed to exclude dairy farmers whose shipments to this market are irregular.

It was proposed by the producers' association that no person should be a producer whose milk is delivered to a pool plant on less than eight days during the month, unless such person was a producer during the preceding month. This proposal was made because there is a tendency among farmers supplying other Florida markets to ship intermittently to pool plants in this market. On this basis they become producers for the days on which they deliver milk; and participate in base milk utilization to the extent of 75 percent of their deliveries. The producer witness pointed out that other major markets in Florida operate under base-rating plans and that when farmers in such other markets have considerable excess milk they look to the Southeastern Florida market as an outlet for such excess and as an opportunity to share in the market-wide pool. The existence of large dairy farm operations in these other markets, similar to the operations in this market, and farm-ownership of bulk delivery trucks, make it economical for movement of such excess milk directly from the farm to the pool plant in this market. Arrangements may arise where several dairy farmers in another market have one member of their group bring to a pool plant milk which actually represents the excess of the several members of the group.

The eight-day limitation was arrived at on the basis of the consideration that a farmer bringing all of his milk production to a plant would need to make deliveries at least every third day, and that such a farmer in a 28-day month would need to deliver nine times. Thus, a farmer who delivered less than eight days in a month definitely would not be a full-time producer for this market.

The representative of the producer association acknowledged that such irregular deliveries of milk might at times serve as supplemental supplies for this market, but that such milk should not qualify as producer milk.

The "producer" definition should apply to those farmers who constitute the regular supply for the market. Returns to farmers regularly supplying this fluid market should not be dissipated by sharing Class I utilization with milk which is actually surplus of other markets. The requirement of delivery on eight days in a month is a reasonable method of accomplishing this objective in the situation described. This requirement should not apply, however, to farmers supplying milk only to this market, inasmuch as new producers coming on the market and producers whose production is unpreventably interrupted should be accommodated.

Deliveries of milk from dairy farmers who do not qualify as producers should be treated as other source milk.

The producer association also requested that order language more specifically identify the person who is the producer of milk delivered to pool plants. This was requested to assure proper ap-

plication of the term "producer" when milk is delivered in the name of an individual who is not responsible for the milk production.

The requirement that milk deliveries apply in qualifying as a producer only the person who produced such milk is the sense of the present order provision. Delivery of milk in the name of a person who is not the person responsible for the milk production enterprise would result in misapplication of the intent of the order if such a person were treated as a producer. This would break down the distinction between milk which is the regular source of supply for the market and other milk which is not the regular supply for the market. To meet this problem explanatory language should be inserted in the part of the order entitled "Application of Provisions", so as to clarify the distinction between a person who is responsible for the milk production enterprise on a continuing basis as to management and risk and another person who may deliver milk in his own name but is not responsible for the milk production.

2. *Definition of pool plant.* Pooling of a plant distributing milk on routes in the marketing area should depend on distribution in the marketing area of at least 20 percent of the plant's receipts of milk and other fluid milk products.

Producers proposed that a distributing plant should qualify as a pool plant if 25 percent of the plant's receipts of milk were sold as Class I milk on routes in the marketing area. This would modify the present requirement that a pool distributing plant must dispose of on routes in the marketing area at least 10 percent of its total Class I sales. Pooling of such a plant depends also on the requirement that its total Class I sales be not less than 50 percent of its receipts of milk from dairy farmers and other sources.

In support of their proposal, producers argued that this would eliminate the deleterious effects resulting under the present "pool plant" definition which, at times, has resulted in the pooling of a plant which was not continuously or substantially associated with the market and had business primarily elsewhere. Because of the existence of military bases within the marketing area, a plant not regularly associated with the market may have sales only to such military installations. Such business is awarded on a contract basis for temporary periods.

Pooling of such plants which have only a temporary connection with the market results in a similarly temporary allocation to the farmers supplying such plant of a prorated share in returns of Class I sales of all handlers in the Southeastern Florida market. Under present order provisions such a plant might be pooled by having as little as 5 percent of the milk it handles disposed of in this marketing area. The temporary pooling of such plants disrupts the normal allocation of returns for Class I sales among the dairy farmers on whom this market regularly depends for a fluid milk supply. It also disrupts the regular operation of the base-excess plan under the order. Often, regulation of a plant on a temporary basis results in considerable in-

convenience and confusion to farmers supplying the plant.

All pool plants regularly supplying the marketing area dispose of nearly all of their milk by distribution to wholesale and retail outlets within the marketing area. On the other hand, those plants which during the effective period of this order have qualified as pool plants for only temporary periods have been plants with their regular business at a great distance from this market. Milk supplied to this market from those plants has been surplus to their regular business. These plants have not constituted a substantial part of the regular market supply system and, as such, their utilization should not be pooled with that of the regular pool plants. Such pooling would be inequitable to farmers who are the regular, dependable supply for the market and would interfere with the objective of assuring an adequate supply of milk for the market.

The present pool plant provisions of the order are based upon evidence in the promulgation record (hearing held September 5-7, 10-14, 1956), but in absence of the specific evidence of the tendency under such provisions to pool plants only temporary and incidentally associated with this market. In view of experience since the inception of the order, the pool plant provisions for distributing plants should be modified. The order should require that pool status of a plant distributing milk on routes in the marketing area depend on such distribution being equal to at least 20 percent of the amount of milk received at the plant from dairy farmers and fluid products received from other plants. No change should be made in the requirement that a pool distributing plant have a Class I utilization equal to at least 50 percent of its receipts.

3. *Fortified products.* The order should continue to require accounting for concentrated milk products on the basis of the original pounds of skim milk and butterfat required to produce such products. The accounting for fortified products as partly Class I should be clarified, and modified as to the use of condensed milk in fortified products.

Producers proposed that fortified milk products sold in the fluid trade be accounted for and classified on a uniform basis in the case of nonfat solids added in dry form and nonfat solids added in the form of condensed skim milk. The proposal would account for fortified skim milk products in Class I on the basis of the volume sold converted to pounds of skim milk equivalent at a volume-weight ratio the same as for unmodified skim milk.

The reasons for accounting for concentrated milk products on the basis of the original pounds of skim milk and butterfat required to produce such product were set forth in the decision of the Secretary on July 11, 1957 (22 F.R. 5588). Such accounting should be continued for the same reasons to prevent displacement of producer milk from Class I use.

In the case of milk or skim milk fortified by adding nonfat dry milk solids, handlers have been charged the Class I price for the normal weight of unmodi-

fied skim milk equal in volume to the product sold. The remaining amount of total milk equivalent of nonfat solids contained therein has been classified as Class II milk. This is in recognition of the fact that nonfat dry milk used in fortification is obtained from sources outside the production area which are not specifically named as approved sources by marketing area health authorities. The producer proposal would recognize that condensed skim milk is available from similar sources for fortification purposes.

Handler testimony agreed with the accounting and classification proposal by producers on such products. It was stated that use of condensed skim milk results in a better fortified product.

Fortified skim milk products should be classified as Class I up to the weight of an equal volume of unmodified skim milk. Any nonskim product which is fortified with added nonfat solids should be classified as Class I up to the weight of an equal volume of milk of the same butterfat test. Such a method of classification will recognize the use of condensed skim milk for fortification on the same basis as dry nonfat solids, and will prevent displacement of producer milk from any Class I use for which it is available. To assure that overages which may result from various handler operations are properly evaluated, § 1018.70(b) should specify adjustment of the applicable class price by the butterfat differential pursuant to § 1018.73.

4. Class I price. The price for Class I milk should be continued at the present level of \$7.00 per hundredweight for the period beginning with March 1959 and through June 1960.

The producer price proposal was presented by the Independent Dairy Farmers Association, whose members produce about 95 percent of the milk supply for this market. The association proposed that after the expiration of the present price provision which is effective through February 1959, the present level of price for Class I milk should be continued through June 1960. The proposal would establish a price of \$6.70 per hundredweight for the months of April through July and \$7.15 per hundredweight for the months of August through March, which on an annual basis would be equivalent to the present price of \$7.00 per hundredweight. The association requested that the price adjustment factors, including the feed-wage price formula and the supply-demand price adjustment which now are described in the order but have not been effective, should be retained in the order but the effective time thereof should be deferred for a period of about eighteen months.

Representatives of the producer association testified that conditions affecting production of milk for this market require continuation of the Class I milk price at the present level. Dairy operations in this area require the purchase of all feed concentrates and a very large percentage of the roughage feed. These feeds are largely imported from other parts of the country. A relatively large operation is needed to achieve efficiency under the existing production condi-

tions. The typical dairy farm operation is based on a herd of 400 cows or more. The dairy production enterprise in this area has been affected recently by intensive real estate development in southern Florida which has caused some farmers to move their operations to locations further away from the market, particularly into the interior and central Florida locations. There is not sufficient production experience on the relocated farm units to indicate whether there will be any change in the potential supply for the market. Experience with feed crops has not been encouraging in view of failures due to insects and weather.

The producer association witnesses also testified that the previous and current tourist seasons had been affected by adverse weather and by transportation strikes, and as a result data on milk sales and economic factors were not typical as compared with previous seasons. Evidence was presented to indicate that continued growth of population and industry in the area is expected in the future.

The land available for dairy farms was characterized as either sandy or muckland of low natural fertility. Establishment of pasture requires a high rate of expenditure for development and fertilization. Very little natural, untreated pasture is available. The relatively high average temperature requires a somewhat higher rate of feeding of milk cows per hundredweight of milk produced than in cooler climates.

Herd replacements are obtained largely by purchases from out-of-state sources. Raising calves is generally impractical, because of cost of importing feed. In 1957, the average price received by farmers for milk cows in Florida was reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as \$100 per head, and for the entire country the average reported was \$166 per head. Similar differences existed in other periods. These differences are explained largely by the fact that the sale of milk cows by Florida farmers is for slaughter, but prices reported for other parts of the country more nearly represent sales of cows which may be used for milk production. The latter prices also represent what Florida farmers must pay for herd replacements.

The number of producers supplying the marketing area has declined from 100 at the inception of the order in September 1957 to 96 in November 1958. During this period some farmers went out of dairying when they sold their land for real estate development. Some new producers have also come on the market.

Quantities of milk supplied by producers in September, October, and November 1958 showed increases of about 14 percent, 11 percent, and 10 percent, respectively, over the same months of 1957. Class I milk disposition for the same months showed increases of 13 percent, 12 percent, and 3 percent, respectively, over the same months of 1957. Transportation strikes may have affected the November sales.

Class I utilization of producer milk has been at a high level throughout the pe-

riod since the order was established. In each of twelve of the first fifteen months of order regulation, 94 percent or more of producer milk was classified in Class I. The lowest level of utilization of producer milk in Class I was 90.9 percent. In six of the first fifteen months, producer milk was less than Class I sales.

Some whole milk is customarily received at pool plants from nonpool plants. The most substantial quantities from out-of-state markets have been imported in the period beginning with August and through the winter season to supplement local supplies in meeting requirements of this marketing area for Class I milk. In August 1958, this nonpool milk amounted to about 5.2 percent of total milk receipts at pool plants; in September, 10.9 percent; in October, 8.6 percent; and in November, 2.7 percent.

Comparison of the order Class I price with the prices under other orders where milk for this market has been obtained or where milk is available for export in fall months should allow a reasonable amount for transportation cost. During the months of August through November, the price under the Chicago order for Class I milk of 3.5 percent butterfat content varied from \$3.84 to \$3.90 per hundredweight and the average was \$3.865. Adjusted by the producer butterfat differential under the Chicago order, this would amount to about \$4.22 for milk of 4 percent butterfat. Allowing \$2.07 for transportation to Miami (at the rate of 0.15 cents per mile, which approximates the rate allowed for location differentials in Order No. 118), the cost of such milk in Miami, Florida, would have been about \$6.29. On the same basis, the cost of milk from the Ozarks marketing area would have been \$6.59; that from Chattanooga would have been \$6.29; from Knoxville, \$6.19; and from Bristol, Virginia (Appalachian, Order No. 23), \$6.80.

The cost calculations made by producer representatives indicated in every case a cost higher than those just cited herein, ranging from \$7.16 to \$7.70 in the months of August-November 1958. The reasons given for the higher cost included premiums over order prices paid in the other markets, higher rates of transportation on intermittent spot shipments, and an assumed charge for handling of 40 cents per hundredweight which would be demanded by the shipping plant. It was also testified that the producer association had arranged for about two-thirds of the other source milk brought into the market during July through November 1958, and that this milk had cost handlers \$7.00 per hundredweight, but that additional expense had been incurred by the producer association.

Information on prices of substantial purchases of other source milk during the fall months of 1958, other than those arranged by the producer association, is that the price of such milk averaged about \$7.55 per hundredweight.

The relationship of the price for Class I milk in this market to prices in other Federal order markets is affected by consideration of the long distances involved and uncertainty of the supply

arrangements including the difficulties experienced by some suppliers in meeting the bacteria test required under health regulations enforced by the Florida State Department of Agriculture and health authorities in the marketing area. Shipments from outside markets have been intermittent. The producer associations in the Appalachian and Chattanooga markets have been able to move milk to the Southeastern Florida market when their supplies exceed local fluid requirements, but have not developed a reserve sufficient to be considered as a reliable, regular source of supplies for this market. (In this connection official notice is taken of published statistics of the market administrators in the Appalachian and Chattanooga markets.) Other markets with large reserve supplies have not developed a business of supplying substantial quantities of milk to the Southeastern Florida market on a regular basis. It is to be expected that under these conditions a handling charge would be a part of the cost of bringing milk from other markets.

Prices paid farmers in other fluid markets throughout the Florida peninsula are about the same as in this market both as to fluid use and uniform blend prices. Such other markets have a high utilization in fluid sales similar to this market.

In view of the high Class I utilization in this market which has been a general condition since the inception of the order, the present level of Class I price should be continued for a temporary period. The price should be continued through June 1960, so as to allow a further period of observation and opportunity for review at a public hearing, with the provision, however, that the price be subject to a differential relationship to basic formula prices in other markets. This differential relationship should be established by a provision that the Class I price shall not differ by more than 25 cents from the butter-powder price formula presently expressed in § 1018.50 (d) (2) plus \$3.50.

Producer representatives requested that the feed-wage price adjustment index be retained in order provisions so mechanism in future periods, but should that it could serve as a price adjustment not be effective for another sixteen or eighteen months. The producer association took the position that this pricing mechanism should be re-examined during this interim period.

It was suggested also that the effect of any supply-demand adjustment should be deferred until after further study and review of marketing conditions at another hearing. The supply-demand adjustment provision in the order was designed to adjust the Class I price on the basis of the relationship of producer milk supplies to the volume of Class I sales and was scheduled to become effective after the first eighteen months of the order. No specific revision of the supply-demand adjustment was outlined on the record, although a suggestion was made that a twelve-month moving average would be a better mover than two months.

The feed-wage index and supply-demand adjustment should be retained in the order, but should not become effective until their appropriate application has been decided based upon a further review of the pricing provisions. The amendment here contemplated would provide for Class I prices only through June 1960. Further consideration of price adjustment mechanisms would be appropriate when extension of pricing provisions is undertaken.

It is concluded that it is not necessary to have seasonal adjustments of the Class I price. Producer response to changes in market requirements has been adequate without such price adjustments. Other markets in Florida do not have seasonal price adjustments.

5. *Plants where other Federal orders may apply.* The application of pooling provisions or exemption therefrom in the case of a plant where all the milk handled may be subject to classification, prices and pooling as producer milk under the terms of another order, should be a matter for Secretarial determination for each such plant. Classification of milk received at a pool plant from unregulated plants handling Federal order milk and other milk should depend on the amount of unpriced milk in the unregulated plant.

The producer association proposed that a plant shipping milk to plants in this market should be exempted from pooling if all the milk in the plant were classified, priced and pooled under another order. The association witness pointed out that because of the great seasonal fluctuation in Class I sales in this market, there is need to obtain supplemental milk from nonproducer sources. Much of this supplemental supply in recent months has come from plants handling reserve supplies for other Federal order markets. The dairy farmers who produced such milk are primarily engaged in supplying their local market. In one instance the shipping plant was a plant fully regulated under another Federal order, and in another instance the shipping plant was not subject to order regulation but handled milk diverted from regulated plants. The producer association in the Southeastern Florida market requested that order provisions not require the pooling of the second type of plant, because it is unnecessary, would disturb the regular pooling operation, and disturb producer bases in this and other markets.

A plant shipping to pool plants in this market becomes a pool plant in any of the months of December-March if such shipments amount to 50 percent or more of its dairy farmer receipts. The corresponding percentage requirement is 40 percent in the months of April through November.

Under § 1018.61, the pool status of a shipping plant which also qualifies under another Federal order as a pool plant is a matter subject to determination by the Secretary. The proposal by the producer association goes beyond this provision in applying the Secretarial determination of pool status to a plant which is not a fully-regulated plant under another order.

Plants which handle diverted reserve milk for other Federal order markets are likely to have their primary business elsewhere than in the Southeastern Florida marketing area. The nearest other Federal order market is about 800 miles distant. If such a plant is not a fully-regulated plant under the other order, but all the milk handled at the plant would be subject to classification and pricing as producer milk under the terms of the other order if exempted from this order, there is then assurance against disruption of the pricing system in the Southeastern Florida market by reason of shipments from such plant. Under such circumstances it is suitable that the pool status of such plant be subject to Secretarial determination, and the order should so provide. The existence of any unpriced milk in a plant not regulated by another order, however, would require that such plant be subject to this order.

Because of the possibility that a plant may handle diverted reserve milk for more than one Federal order market, which under some orders would allow duplication of credit for lower-class uses, and because the precise effect of classification provisions of any other order or combinations of orders cannot be foreseen, this order should provide that the possible exemption from pooling will not apply unless all milk and skim milk disposed of from the plant is accounted for under some order(s) as Class I milk.

Any plant exempted from pooling pursuant to Secretarial determination should be subject to reporting requirements as described in § 1018.30 and § 1018.61. Prompt reporting is essential to proper computation of the market-wide pool for payment to regular producers.

The provisions of § 1018.61(a) which apply to a plant which may be regulated under another order should be modified to indicate the intention that the possible exemption from this order by Secretarial determination would apply only to plants which would be fully regulated under another order.

The problem was raised on the record as to proper allocation of milk received at a pool plant from a plant not regulated under any order which, nevertheless, handles both milk priced under another order as producer milk as well as milk not subject to any Federal order price regulation. The allocation procedure under this order should assure that producer milk is given priority over any unpriced milk which may come from such a source. This may be accomplished by allocating milk from such plants in the same way as any other milk from unpriced sources, up to the volume of unpriced milk or skim milk disposed of by such unregulated plant. This is necessary partly because of the provision commonly in other Federal orders that transfers and diversions to unregulated plants may be assigned to the lowest equivalent use in the unregulated plant; and also because the presence of unpriced milk in the unregulated plant up to the amount of shipments to this market makes it impossible to identify such shipments with the milk in the plant subject to pricing as producer milk under the other order.

6. *Administrative expense.* The administrative expense charged to operators of nonpool plants should be changed to more nearly reflect the actual cost of verification and auditing which the market administrator must carry out.

It was suggested by the producer association that the application of charges for administrative expense be reviewed so as to have an equitable application of administrative expense to all handlers including operators of nonpool plants.

Under the current order provisions, charges for administrative expense are made to operators of pool plants on producer milk received and other source milk allocated to Class I pursuant to § 1018.45 (a) (2) and (b). The charge for administrative expense to operators of nonpool plants is based on the amount of Class I milk disposed of on routes in the marketing area.

Since the inception of the Federal order for this area the amount of Class I sales by certain nonpool plants into the marketing area has not proportionately reflected the expense involved for the market administrator in verifying such disposition and, where necessary, to audit the complete operations of the nonpool plant. If the operator of a nonpool plant elects to have his obligation computed pursuant to § 1018.62(b), which is based on the difference between the value of the milk in the plant as if the plant were a pool plant as compared to the gross payments made by the operator to dairy farmers, verification by the market administrator requires complete audit of the plant's operations. The auditing work involved is similar to that required in the case of a pool plant. It is concluded, therefore, that the charge for administrative expense against operators who elect to have their obligation computed pursuant to § 1018.62(b) should be as nearly similar as possible to the charges against pool plants. Since nonpool plants do not receive producer milk the administrative expense should be charged against receipts at the nonpool plant from dairy farmers and against any additional volumes which are used for Class I.

Rulings on proposed findings and conclusions. Briefs and proposed findings and conclusions were filed on behalf of certain interested parties in the market. These briefs, proposed findings and conclusions and the evidence in the record were considered in making the findings and conclusions set forth above. To the extent that the suggested findings and conclusions filed by interested parties are inconsistent with the findings and conclusions set forth herein, the requests to make such findings or reach such conclusions are denied for the reasons previously stated in this decision.

General findings. The findings and determinations hereinafter set forth are supplementary and in addition to the findings and determinations previously made in connection with the issuance of the aforesaid order; and all of said previous findings and determinations are hereby ratified and affirmed, except insofar as such findings and determinations may be in conflict with the findings and determinations set forth herein.

(a) The tentative marketing agreement and the order, as hereby proposed to be amended, and all of the terms and conditions thereof, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the Act;

(b) The parity prices of milk as determined pursuant to section 2 of the Act are not reasonable in view of the price of feeds, available supplies of feeds, and other economic conditions which affect market supply and demand for milk in the marketing area, and the minimum prices specified in the proposed marketing agreement and the order, as hereby proposed to be amended, are such prices as will reflect the aforesaid factors, insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk, and be in the public interest; and

(c) The tentative marketing agreement and the order, as hereby proposed to be amended, will regulate the handling of milk in the same manner as, and will be applicable only to persons in the respective classes of industrial and commercial activity specified in, a marketing agreement upon which a hearing has been held.

Recommended marketing agreement and order amending the order. The following order amending the order regulating the handling of milk in the Southeastern Florida marketing area is recommended as the detailed and appropriate means by which the foregoing conclusions may be carried out. The recommended marketing agreement is not included in this decision because the regulatory provisions thereof would be the same as those contained in the order, as hereby proposed to be amended:

1. Delete § 1018.7, *Producer*, and substitute the following:

§ 1018.7 *Producer.*

"Producer" means any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk (as described in § 1018.63) in compliance with the inspection requirements of a duly constituted health authority for fluid consumption (as used in this subpart, compliance with inspection requirements shall include production of milk acceptable to agencies of the United States Government located in the marketing area for fluid consumption), which milk is received at a pool plant on eight or more days in the month, or is so received on less than eight days in the month and the person delivering such milk does not deliver any milk to a nonpool plant on the same, intervening, or following days of the month.

2. In § 1018.11, delete paragraph (a) and the language preceding paragraph (a), and substitute the following:

§ 1018.11 *Pool plant.*

"Pool plant" means a plant described under paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section which is not a plant operated by a dairy farmer in his capacity as a producer-handler, is not determined to be a nonpool plant pursuant to § 1018.61, and is not a facility described in paragraph (c) of this section:

(a) A plant at which the total Class I milk during the month is equal to not less than 50 percent of the receipts at the plant during the month of milk

from dairy farmers who meet the inspection requirements pursuant to § 1018.7 and other receipts in the form of milk products designated as Class I milk pursuant to § 1018.41(a) and from which an amount of Class I milk equal to not less than 20 percent of such receipts is disposed of during the month in the marketing area on routes;

§ 1018.41 [Amendment]

3. In § 1018.41, delete paragraphs (a) (1) and (b) (3) and substitute the following:

(1) Disposed of from the plant in the form of milk, skim milk, frozen milk (whole or concentrated), concentrated milk, reconstituted milk, chocolate milk, fortified skim milk up to the weight of an equal volume of unmodified skim milk, and fortified milk up to the weight of an equal volume of unmodified milk of the same butterfat test, and.

(3) That portion of fortified milk or skim milk not classified as Class I milk pursuant to subparagraph (a) (1) of this section; and

§ 1018.50 [Amendment]

4. In § 1018.50, delete paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) and substitute the following:

(a) *Class I milk price.* The price for Class I milk shall be \$7.00 per hundredweight for each of the months of March 1959 through June 1960: *Provided*, That such price shall be adjusted so that it does not exceed or fall below by more than 25 cents the price computed for the month pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section;

(b) To the highest of the prices computed pursuant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, add \$3.50:

(1) To the average of the basic field prices per hundredweight reported to have been paid or to be paid for milk of 3.5 percent butterfat content received from farmers during the preceding month at the following plants or places for which prices have been reported to the market administrator or to the Department:

Present Operator and Location

Borden Co., Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Carnation Co., Sparta, Mich.
Pet Milk Co., Wayland, Mich.
Pet Milk Co., Coopersville, Mich.
Borden Co., Orfordville, Wis.
Borden Co., New London, Wis.
Carnation Co., Richland Center, Wis.
Carnation Co., Oconomowoc, Wis.
Pet Milk Co., New Glarus, Wis.
Pet Milk Co., Bellesville, Wis.
White House Milk Co., Manitowoc, Wis.
White House Milk Co., West Bend, Wis.

add an amount computed by multiplying the Chicago butter price for the period ending with the 25th day of the preceding month by 0.625; and

(2) The price per hundredweight computed as follows: Multiply the Chicago butter price for the preceding month by 4.0, add 20 percent thereof, and add to such sum 7.5 times the amount by which the Chicago powder price for the preceding month exceeds 5 cents;

(c) The market administrator shall calculate a feed-wage price adjustment as set forth in subparagraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this paragraph, but such adjustment shall not be effective in the period March 1959 through June 1960:

(1) Compute a feed price index by (i) dividing the latest per hundredweight monthly price for 20 percent dairy ration in the marketing area as reported by the Federal State Crop Reporting Service by 3.82 and multiplying by 50, (ii) dividing the latest per hundredweight monthly price for citrus, pulp feed in the marketing area as reported by the Federal State Crop Reporting Service by 2.28 and multiplying by 50, and (iii) adding the results of the computations pursuant to subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph;

(2) Compute a weekly wage rate index by dividing the average of the weekly wage rate for industrial workers in Dade County for the latest month for which such data is available as furnished by the Florida Industrial Commission by 63.18 and multiply by 100;

(3) Multiply the result pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph by 0.6 and the result pursuant to subparagraph (2) of this paragraph by 0.4, add the resulting amounts, and round the total to the nearest whole number, which rounded total shall be known as the feed-wage index; and

(4) Calculate a feed-wage price adjustment as follows: From the feed-wage index subtract 100, and multiply the result by 4.5 cents, such result to be considered as a negative amount if the feed-wage index is less than 100;

(d) The market administrator shall calculate a supply-demand adjustment each month as set forth in subparagraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this paragraph, but such adjustment shall not be effective in the period March 1959 through June 1960:

(1) Calculate the percentage that producer milk in the second preceding month is of the Class I milk in pool plants in the same month, round the figure to the nearest full percent, and determine the amount by which this result is less than the minimum, or greater than the maximum, percentage indicated for the month in the table in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph;

(2) Calculate the percentage that producer milk in the third preceding month is of the Class I milk in pool plants in the same month, round the figure to the nearest full percent, and determine the amount by which this result is less than the minimum, or greater than the maximum, percentage indicated for the month in the table in subparagraph (4) of this paragraph;

(3) If both rounded percentages pursuant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph are less than the applicable minimums, add 4 cents times the smallest of the differences between the rounded percentages and the applicable minimums, and if both rounded percentages pursuant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph are more than the applicable maximums, subtract 4 cents times the smallest of the differ-

ences between the rounded percentages and the applicable maximums; and
(4)

Month in which milk received	Min- imum per- centage	Maxi- mum per- centage
August, September, October, November, December, Janu- ary, February	105	111
March, April, May, June, July	110	115

(e) *Class II milk price.* The Class II price per hundredweight shall be computed by adding together the values of subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph:

(1) Multiply the Chicago butter price by 1.25, add 4 cents and multiply the result by 4; and

(2) Add 2.5 cents to the Chicago powder price and multiply the result by 8.5.

§ 1018.52 [Amendment]

5. In § 1018.52, delete paragraph (a) and substitute the following:

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the rate of compensatory payment per hundredweight to be paid by pool plants, or by nonpool plants pursuant to § 1018.62(a) shall be calculated as follows: (1) If the milk is received from farmers at a pool plant or nonpool plant within the State of Florida, subtract the Class II price from the Class I price adjusted by the Class I location differential at such plant; or (2) if the milk is received from farmers at a pool plant or nonpool plant outside the State of Florida, subtract the price pursuant to § 1018.50(b)(2) from the Class I price adjusted for the Class I location differential at such plant;

6. Delete § 1018.61 and substitute the following:

§ 1018.61 Plants where other Federal orders may apply.

Upon determination by the Secretary pursuant to this section, any plant specified in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this section shall be a nonpool plant, except that the operator of such plant shall, with respect to the total receipts and disposition of skim milk and butterfat at the plant, make reports to the market administrator at such time and in such manner as the market administrator may require and allow verification of such reports by the market administrator:

(a) Any plant meeting the requirements of a pool plant pursuant to § 1018.11(b) but not pursuant to § 1018.11(a) which, if it were not a pool plant under this part, would be fully subject to the classification and pooling provisions of another order issued pursuant to the Act;

(b) Any plant meeting the requirements of a pool plant pursuant to § 1018.11(b) but not pursuant to § 1018.11(a) at which all receipts of skim milk and butterfat during the month would be priced and pooled under the terms of another order(s) issued pursuant to the Act if such plant were not a pool plant under this order: *Provided*,

That such pricing and pooling results in all skim milk and butterfat disposed of from the plant in the form of milk and skim milk during the month being Class I milk under the terms of another order(s) issued pursuant to the Act; and

(c) Any plant which does not dispose of a greater volume of Class I milk on routes in the Southeastern Florida marketing area than in the marketing area regulated pursuant to such other order.

7. Under the centerhead "Application of Provisions", insert a new § 1018.63 as follows:

§ 1018.63 Person producing milk.

The person who produces milk shall be considered to be the person who is responsible for the milk production enterprise on a continuing basis as to management and risk.

§ 1018.70 [Amendment]

8. Delete § 1018.70(b) and substitute the following:

(b) Add an amount computed by multiplying the pounds of any overage deducted from either class pursuant to § 1018.45(a)(7) and (b) by the applicable class price adjusted by the butterfat differential specified in § 1018.73;

§ 1018.86 [Amendment]

9. In § 1018.86, delete paragraph (c) and the proviso, and insert new paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) as follows:

(c) Class I milk disposed of on routes in the marketing area from a nonpool plant for which the obligation to the producer-settlement fund is determined pursuant to § 1018.62(a);

(d) Receipts of milk from dairy farmers, or total Class I milk, whichever is greater, at a nonpool plant which elects to have its obligation computed pursuant to § 1018.62(b); and

(e) With respect to payments pursuant to paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section, if a handler uses more than one accounting period in a month, the rate of payment per hundredweight for such handler shall be the rate for monthly accounting periods multiplied by the number of accounting periods in the month, or such lesser rate as the Secretary may determine is demonstrated as appropriate in terms of the particular costs of administering the additional accounting periods.

§ 1018.45 [Amendment]

10. In § 1018.45(a), delete subparagraphs (2) and (3) and substitute the following:

(2) Subtract from the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II the pounds of skim milk in other source milk not to be subtracted pursuant to subparagraph (3) of this section: *Provided*, That if the pounds of skim milk to be subtracted are greater than the remaining pounds of skim-milk in Class II milk, the balance shall be subtracted from the pounds of skim milk in Class I milk;

(3) Subtract from the pounds of skim milk remaining in Class II milk the pounds of skim milk in other source milk which is priced and pooled as Class

I milk under another order except any quantities from a nonpool plant equal to or less than the skim milk in milk or skim milk disposed of from such nonpool plant and not priced and pooled under such other order: *Provided*, That if the pounds of skim milk to be subtracted are greater than the remaining pounds of skim milk in Class II milk, the balance

shall be subtracted from the pounds of skim milk in Class I milk;.

Issued at Washington, D.C., this 10th day of February 1959.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON,
Deputy Administrator.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1320; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:48 a.m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

EMIL PAUL AND ADAM JOHANNES
MOST

Notice of Intention To Return Vested Property

Pursuant to section 32(f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Emil Paul Most, Hannover, Germany, Claim Nos. 63731 and 63732; Adam Johannes Most, Hanover-Kleefeld, Germany; Claim No. 63732; \$5,443.12 in the Treasury of the United States and all right, title, interest, and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of Paul Most in and to the Trust under the Will of William Lindenberg, deceased. \$539.21 in the Treasury of the United States, Vesting Order No. 4681.

Executed at Washington, D.C., on February 5, 1959.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1308; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:47 a.m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

[Portland Area Office Redlegation Order 1,
Amdt. 7]

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OTHER DESIGNATED EMPLOYEES

Redlegation of Authority With Respect to Credit Matters

Order 1, as amended, is further amended by the addition of a new part and two new sections, to read as follows:

PART 3—AUTHORITY OF SPECIFICALLY DESIGNATED EMPLOYEES

FUNCTIONS RELATING TO CREDIT MATTERS

Sec. 3.120 *Loan agreements and modifications, Klamath Tribe.* The Superin-

tendent, Klamath Agency, may approve applications for loans and modifications of loans (subject to the availability of funds) by the United States to withdrawing members of the Klamath Tribe, pursuant to 25 CFR 91.20, where the total indebtedness to the United States does not exceed \$10,000.

SEC. 3.360 *Authority under Public Law 587 (68 Stat. 718) (Klamath).* (a) The Superintendent, Klamath Agency, may exercise authority with respect to those matters in section 4 of Public Law 587 (68 Stat. 718), except that assignments encumbering the beneficial interests of withdrawing members in tribal property may be approved only as security for loans not exceeding \$10,000. (b) The Superintendent is designated to act as the authorized representative of the Commissioner in exercising authorities given under assignments approved pursuant to section 4 of Public Law 587.

GLENN L. EMMONS,
Commissioner.

FEBRUARY 6, 1959.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1300; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:46 a.m.]

Bureau of Land Management CHIEF, MINERALS ADJUDICATION UNIT

Redlegation of Authority

JANUARY 30, 1959.

In accordance with the authority contained in section 3.1 of Part III-A of the Bureau of Land Management Order No. 541 of April 21, 1954 as amended April 18, 1958, I hereby redelegate to the Chief, Minerals Adjudication Unit, authority to take action for the Manager in matters listed in section 3.6 of Part III-A, and to the Chief, Lands Adjudication Unit, authority to take action for the Manager in matters listed in section 3.9 of Part III-A.

ROBERT L. JENKS,
Manager,
Fairbanks Land Office.

Approved:

RICHARD L. QUINTUS,
Fairbanks Operations Supervisor.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1302; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:46 a.m.]

Office of the Secretary

CLARENCE W. MAYOTT

Report of Appointment and Statement of Financial Interests

JANUARY 12, 1959.

Pursuant to section 302(a) of Executive Order 10647, the following information on a WOC appointee in the Department of the Interior is furnished for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

Name of appointee: Clarence W. Mayott.
Name of employing agency: Department of the Interior, Office of Assistant Secretary for Water and Power Development.

The title of the appointee's position: Deputy Director, Defense Electric Power Area 1.

The name of the appointee's private employer or employers: The Hartford Electric Light Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

The statement of "financial interests" for the above appointee is enclosed.

ELMER F. BENNETT,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

In accordance with the requirements of section 302(b) of Executive Order 10647, I am filing the following statement for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

(1) Names of any corporations of which I am, or had been within 60 days preceding my appointment, on January 12, 1959, as Deputy Director, Defense Electric Power Area 1, Office of Assistant Secretary for Water and Power Development, an officer or director:

None.

(2) Names of any corporations in which I own, or did own within 60 days preceding my appointment, any stocks, bonds, or other financial interests:

Hartford Electric Light Co.

(3) Names of any partnerships in which I am associated, or had been associated within 60 days preceding my appointment:

None.

(4) Names of any other businesses which I own, or owned within 60 days preceding my appointment:

None.

CLARENCE W. MAYOTT.

JANUARY 21, 1959.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1303; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:46 a.m.]

RIGGS SHEPPERD

Report of Appointment and Statement of Financial Interests

JANUARY 12, 1959.

Pursuant to section 302(a) of Executive Order 10647, the following information on a WOC appointee in the Department of the Interior is furnished for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Name of appointee: Samuel R. Shepperd.
Name of employing agency: Department of the Interior, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Water and Power Development.

The title of the appointee's position: Power Utilization Consultant, Defense Electric Power Area 12.

The name of the appointee's private employer or employers: Medina Electric Cooperative, Inc., Hondo, Texas.

The statement of "financial interests" for the above appointee is enclosed.

ELMER F. BENNETT,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

In accordance with the requirements of section 302(b) of Executive Order 10647, I am filing the following statement for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

(1) Names of any corporations of which I am, or had been within 60 days preceding my appointment, on January 12, 1959, as Power Utilization Consultant, Defense Electric Power Area 12, Department of Interior, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Water and Power Development, an officer or director:

None.

(2) Names of any corporations in which I own, or did own within 60 days preceding my appointment, any stocks, bonds, or other financial interests:

Bank Deposits.
Savings & Loans Deposits.

(3) Names of any partnerships in which I am associated, or had been associated within 60 days preceding my appointment:

None.

(4) Names of any other businesses which I own, or owned within 60 days preceding my appointment:

None.

RIGGS SHEPHERD.

FEBRUARY 2, 1959.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1304; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:46 a.m.]

L. A. MOLLMAN

Report of Appointment and Statement of Financial Interests

JANUARY 12, 1959.

Pursuant to section 302(a) of Executive Order 10647, the following information on a WOC appointee in the Department of the Interior is furnished for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

Name of appointee: Lillbert A. Mollman.

Name of employing agency: Department of the Interior, Office of Assistant Secretary for Water and Power Development.

The title of the appointee's position: Deputy Director, Defense Electric Power Area 10.

The name of the appointee's private employer or employers: Union Electric Company, St. Louis 1, Missouri.

The statement of "financial interests" for the above appointee is enclosed.

ELMER F. BENNETT,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

In accordance with the requirements of section 302(b) of Executive Order 10647, I am filing the following statement for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

(1) Names of any corporations of which I am, or had been within 60 days preceding my appointment, on January 12, 1959, as Deputy Director, Defense Electric Power Area 10, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Water and Power Development, an officer or director:

None.

(2) Names of any corporations in which I own, or did own within 60 days preceding my appointment, any stocks, bonds, or other financial interests:

Union Electric Company.
Millstadt (Illinois) Telephone Company.

(3) Names of any partnerships in which I am associated, or had been associated within 60 days preceding my appointment:

None.

(4) Names of any other businesses which I own, or owned within 60 days preceding my appointment:

None.

L. A. MOLLMAN.

FEBRUARY 3, 1959.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1305; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:46 a.m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Docket No. 12176 etc.; FCC 59M-178]

KTAG ASSOCIATES (KTAG-TV) ET AL.

Order Continuing Hearing Conference

In re applications of Charles W. Lamar, Jr., J. Warren Berwick, Harold Knox, R. B. McCall, Jr., d/b as KTAG Associates (KTAG-TV), Lake Charles, Louisiana; Docket No. 12176, File No. BMPCT-4682; for modification of construction permit. Evangeline Broadcasting Company, Inc., Lafayette, Louisiana; Docket No. 12177, File No. BPCT-2335; Acadian Television Corporation, Lafayette, Louisiana; Docket No. 12178, File No. BPCT-2351; for construction permits for new television broadcast stations. Camellia Broadcasting Company, Inc. (KLFY-TV), Lafayette, Louisiana; Docket No. 12436, File No. BMPCT-4711; for modification of construction permit.

Upon oral request of counsel for Evangeline Broadcasting Company, Inc., and with the consent of all other parties to the above-entitled proceeding: *It is ordered*, This 6th day of February 1959, that the further prehearing conference presently scheduled for February 13, 1959, at 9:00 a.m., is hereby continued to February 16, 1959, at 9:00 a.m., in the offices of the Commission, Washington, D.C.

Released: February 9, 1959.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1314; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:47 a.m.]

[Docket No. 12750; FCC 59M-180]

MAY BROADCASTING CO.

Order Scheduling Hearing

In re application of May Broadcasting Company, Shenandoah, Iowa; Docket No. 12750, File No. BR-531; for renewal of license of Standard Broadcast Station KMA.

It is ordered, This 6th day of February 1959, that H. Gifford Irion will preside at the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding which is hereby scheduled to commence on April 8, 1959, in Washington, D.C.

Released: February 9, 1959.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,

[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1316; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:48 a.m.]

[Docket Nos. 12432-12435; FCC 59M-179]

WILSON BROADCASTING CORP. ET AL.

Order Scheduling Prehearing Conference

In re applications of Wilson Broadcasting Corporation, New Bedford, Massachusetts; Docket No. 12432, File No. BPCT-2232; E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., New Bedford, Massachusetts; Docket No. 12433, File No. BPCT-2233; Eastern States Broadcasting Corp., New Bedford, Massachusetts; Docket No. 12434, File No. BPCT-2252; New England Television Company, Inc., New Bedford, Massachusetts; Docket No. 12435, File No. BPCT-2425; for construction permits for new television broadcast stations (Channel 6).

The Hearing Examiner having under consideration a request filed February 4, 1959 on behalf of E. Anthony & Sons, Inc. that a prehearing conference in this proceeding be scheduled on March 2, 1959, and that the dates for the commencement of the hearing be scheduled as prescribed under § 1.111 of the Commission's rules; and

It appearing therein that all parties have informally consented to a grant of the request and that the granting thereof and the scheduling of a prehearing conference will conduce to the orderly dispatch of the Commission's business; now therefore,

It is ordered, This 6th day of February 1959, that the above request is granted, and that pursuant to § 1.111 of the Commission's rules the parties or their attorneys shall appear at 10:00 a.m., on Monday, March 2, 1959, at the offices of the Commission for a prehearing conference to consider, among other things, the following matters:

1. The necessity or desirability of simplification, clarification, amplification, or limitation of the issues;
2. The possibility of stipulating with respect to facts;

3. The procedure at the hearing; and
4. Such other matters as may aid in the disposition of this proceeding.

It is further ordered, That so much of the instant pleading as requests the fixing of a date for commencement of the hearing is continued for consideration and appropriate action at the prehearing conference hereinabove ordered.¹

Released: February 9, 1959.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1315; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:47 a.m.]

[Docket Nos. 12751-12752; FCC 59M-171]

MALRITE BROADCASTING CO. AND DALE WINDNAGEL

Order Scheduling Hearing

In re applications of Milton Maltz and Robert Wright, d/b as Malrite Broadcasting Co., Tiffin, Ohio; Docket No. 12751, File No. BP-11448; Dale Windnagel, Oak Harbor, Ohio; Docket No. 12752, File No. BP-11953; for construction permits.

It is ordered, This 6th day of February 1959, that Jay A. Kyle will preside at the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding which is hereby scheduled to commence on April 8, 1959, in Washington, D.C.

Released: February 9, 1959.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1317; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:48 a.m.]

[Docket Nos. 12753-12754; FCC 59M-172]

LOUIS W. SKELLY AND MON-YOUGH BROADCASTING CO. (WMCK)

Order Scheduling Hearing

In re applications of Louis W. Skelly, Conneaut, Ohio; Docket No. 12753, File No. BP-11725; Mon-Yough Broadcasting Company (WMCK), McKeesport, Pennsylvania; Docket No. 12754, File No. BP-12263; for construction permits.

It is ordered, This 6th day of February 1959, that Annie Neal Hunting will preside at the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding which is hereby scheduled to commence on April 6, 1959, in Washington, D.C.

Released: February 9, 1959.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1318; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:48 a.m.]

¹This conference must be concluded by 1:00 p.m. on March 2, 1959, to permit the fulfillment of a hearing commitment in another proceeding.

[Docket No. 12755; FCC 59M-173]

QUAD CITIES BROADCASTING CO.

Order Scheduling Hearing

In re application of Gilbert E. Metzger, Louis O. Mitzlaff, John R. Ax and Dennis J. Keller, d/b as Quad Cities Broadcasting Company, Brazil, Indiana; Docket No. 12755; File No. BP-11831; for construction permit.

It is ordered, This 6th day of February 1959, that Isadore A. Honig will preside at the hearing in the above-entitled proceeding which is hereby scheduled to commence on April 6, 1959, in Washington, D.C.

Released: February 9, 1959.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS
COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1319; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:48 a.m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. IT-5024]

CIA. LUZ Y FUERZA MOTRIZ DE ACUNA, S.A., AND CENTRAL POWER AND LIGHT CO.

Notice of Application

FEBRUARY 3, 1959.

Take notice that on January 26, 1959, Cia. Luz y Fuerza Motriz de Acuna, S.A. (Light and Power Company of Acuna, S.A.), incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Mexico, with its principal place of business at Ciudad Acuna, Coahuila, Mexico, and Central Power and Light Company (Central), incorporated under the laws of the State of Texas, with its principal place of business at Corpus Christi, Texas, filed a joint application for an order, pursuant to section 202(e) of the Federal Power Act, authorizing the applicants to increase the amount and rate of electric energy which they may transmit from the United States to Mexico.

By order issued July 28, 1942, in the above docket, the applicants were authorized to transmit electric energy from the United States to Mexico in an amount limited to 5,000,000 kilowatt-hours per year at a rate not to exceed 1,500 kilowatts over facilities covered by a Presidential Permit signed by the President of the United States on April 23, 1942, and accepted by Light and Power Company of Acuna, S.A., on May 22, 1942, in the above docket. The applicants now seek to increase to 10,000,000 kilowatt-hours the maximum amount and to 2,500 kilowatts the maximum rate of electric energy which may be exported annually over the above-mentioned facilities from a point near Del Rio, Texas, to a point near Ciudad Acuna, Coahuila, Mexico, for use, distribution, and resale in said Ciudad Acuna and vicinity. Light and Power Company of Acuna, S.A., will continue to be the transmitter and Central will continue to be the supplier of exported energy.

The application represents that Central has adequate capacity to furnish the additional amount of electric energy at the increased rate of transmission and still furnish the needs of its present and prospective customers in that area of the United States from which the exportation is to be made.

Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to said application should, on or before February 27, 1959, file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D.C., a petition or protest in accordance with the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10). The application is on file with the Commission and available for public inspection.

[SEAL] MICHAEL J. FARRELL,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1296; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. G-11783]

TEXAS EASTERN TRANSMISSION CORP.¹

Notice of Application and Date of Hearing

FEBRUARY 6, 1959.

Take notice that Wilcox Trend Gathering System, Inc., now merged with Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation (Applicant), a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Shreveport, Louisiana, filed an application pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act for a certificate of public convenience and necessity authorizing the construction and operation of approximately 0.62 of a mile of 3½ inch O.D. lateral supply pipeline together with a meter station and other appurtenances. The proposed facilities to be located in Goliad County, Texas, will enable Applicant to receive and transport natural gas produce in the Southeast Charco Field by Sunray Mid-Continent Oil Company (Sunray) and sold to Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, all as more fully described in the application on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

Sunray was authorized in Docket No. G-11026 to sell gas to Texas Eastern.

The estimated total cost of the proposed facilities is \$11,000, which cost is to be financed from company funds.

This matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on March 9, 1959 at 9:30 a.m., e.s.t., in a Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D.C., concerning the matters involved in and

¹Merger of Wilcox, a subsidiary of Texas Eastern, into Texas Eastern was authorized in Docket No. G-14870.

the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however*, That the Commission may, after a non-contested hearing dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of § 1.30(c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D.C. in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before March 5, 1959. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefor is made.

[SEAL] MICHAEL J. FARRELL,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1297; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. G-17738]

REBSTOCK & REEVES DRILLING CO. ET AL.

Order for Hearing and Suspending Proposed Change in Rate

FEBRUARY 6, 1959.

Rebstock & Reeves Drilling Company (Operator) et al. (Rebstock and Reeves) on January 7, 1959, tendered for filing a proposed change in their presently effective rate schedule for the sale of natural gas subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission. The proposed change, is contained in the following designated filing:

Description: Notice of Change, undated.

Purchaser: United Fuel Gas Company.

Rate schedule designation: Supplement No. 6 to Rebstock and Reeves' FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 1.

Effective date: February 7, 1959 (effective date is the first day after expiration of statutory notice).

In support of the proposed periodic increase, Rebstock and Reeves submitted cost data and stated that the increased rate is nominal and just and reasonable.

The increased rate and charge so proposed has not been shown to be justified, and may be unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential, or otherwise unlawful.

The Commission finds: It is necessary and proper in the public interest and to aid in the enforcement of the provisions of the Natural Gas Act that the Commission enter upon a hearing concerning the lawfulness of the proposed change, and that Supplement No. 6 to Rebstock and Reeves' FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 1 be suspended and the use thereof deferred as hereinafter ordered.

The Commission orders:

(A) Pursuant to the authority of the Natural Gas Act, particularly sections 4 and 15 thereof, the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, and the regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR Ch. I), a public hearing be held

upon a date to be fixed by notice from the Secretary concerning the lawfulness of the proposed increased rate and charge contained in Supplement No. 6 to Rebstock and Reeves' FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 1.

(B) Pending such hearing and decision thereon, said supplement be and it hereby is suspended and the use thereof deferred until July 7, 1959, and thereafter until such further time as it is made effective in the manner prescribed by the Natural Gas Act.

(C) Neither the supplement hereby suspended nor the rate schedule sought to be altered thereby shall be changed until this proceeding has been disposed of or until the period of suspension has expired, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

(D) Interested State commissions may participate as provided by §§ 1.8 and 1.37(f) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37(f)).

By the Commission.

[SEAL] MICHAEL J. FARRELL,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1298; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:45 a.m.]

[Docket No. G-17740]

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO.

Order for Hearing and Suspending Proposed Changes in Rates

FEBRUARY 6, 1959.

Phillips Petroleum Company (Phillips) on January 9, 1959, tendered for filing proposed changes in its presently effective rate schedules¹ for sales of natural gas subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission. The proposed changes, which constitute increased rates and charges, are contained in the following designated filings:

Description: Notices of Change, dated January 7, 1959.

Purchaser: Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation.

Rate schedule designation: (1) Supplement No. 5 to Phillips' FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 149. (2) Supplement No. 11 to Phillips' FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 220.

Effective date: February 9, 1959 (effective date is that proposed by Phillips).

In support of the proposed favored-nation rate increases, Phillips cited the contract provisions and submitted a copy of the purchaser's favored-nation letter. Phillips further states that other sales are being made in the area at prices equal to or greater than its proposed price.

The increased rates and charges so proposed have not been shown to be justified, and may be unjust, unreasonable, unduly discriminatory or preferential, or otherwise unlawful.

The Commission finds: It is necessary and proper in the public interest and to aid in the enforcement of the provisions

¹ Rates in effect subject to refund in Docket Nos. G-15596 (Phillips' FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 149) and G-15721 (Phillips' FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 220).

of the Natural Gas Act that the Commission enter upon a hearing concerning the lawfulness of the said proposed changes, and that Supplement No. 5 to Phillips' FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 149 and Supplement No. 11 to Phillips' FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 220 be suspended and the use thereof deferred as herein-after ordered.

The Commission orders:

(A) Pursuant to the authority of the Natural Gas Act, particularly sections 4 and 15 thereof, the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, and the regulations under the Natural Gas Act (18 CFR Ch. I), a public hearing be held upon a date to be fixed by notice from the Secretary concerning the lawfulness of the proposed increased rate and charge contained in Supplement No. 5 to Phillips' FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 149 and Supplement No. 11 to Phillips' FPC Gas Rate Schedule No. 220.

(B) Pending such hearing and decision thereon, said supplements be and they hereby are suspended and the use thereof deferred until July 9, 1959, and thereafter until such further time as each is made effective in the manner prescribed by the Natural Gas Act.

(C) Neither the supplements hereby suspended nor the rate schedules sought to be altered thereby shall be changed until this proceeding has been disposed of or until the periods of suspension have expired, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

(D) Interested State commissions may participate as provided by §§ 1.8 and 1.37(f) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 and 1.37(f)).

By the Commission.

[SEAL] MICHAEL J. FARRELL,
Acting Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1299; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:45 a.m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 1-3758]

SUNRISE SUPERMARKETS CORP.

Notice of Application To Strike From Listing and Registration, and of Opportunity for Hearing

FEBRUARY 9, 1959.

In the matter of Sunrise Supermarkets Corp., common stock, File No. 1-3758.

American Stock Exchange has made application, pursuant to section 12(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 12d2-1(b) promulgated thereunder, to strike the specified security from listing and registration thereon.

The reasons alleged in the application for striking this security from listing and registration include the following:

The number of shares not acquired by The Grand Union Company has become so reduced as to make inadvisable further dealings therein on the Exchange. Only 7,803 shares are not owned by Grand Union. Holders of record thereof number only 109.

Upon receipt of a request, on or before February 25, 1959, from any interested person for a hearing in regard to terms to be imposed upon the delisting of this security, the Commission will determine whether to set the matter down for hearing. Such request should state briefly the nature of the interest of the person requesting the hearing and the position he proposes to take at the hearing with respect to imposition of terms. In addition, any interested person may submit his views or any additional facts bearing on this application by means of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington 25, D.C. If no one requests a hearing on this matter, this application will be determined by order of the Commission on the basis of the facts stated in the application and other information contained in the official file of the Commission pertaining to the matter.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DuBOIS,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1307; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:47 a.m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Notice 84]

MOTOR CARRIER TRANSFER PROCEEDINGS

FEBRUARY 10, 1959.

Synopses of orders entered pursuant to section 212(b) of the Interstate Commerce Act, and rules and regulations prescribed thereunder (49 CFR Part 179), appear below:

As provided in the Commission's special rules of practice any interested person may file a petition seeking reconsideration of the following numbered proceedings within 20 days from the date of publication of this notice. Pursuant to section 17(8) of the Interstate Commerce Act, the filing of such a petition will postpone the effective date of the order in that proceeding pending its disposition. The matters relied upon by petitioners must be specified in their petitions with particularity.

No. MC-FC 60682. By order of January 30, 1959, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Hrniciar Transports Co., A Corporation, doing business as Hrniciar Transports, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, of a Certificate in No. MC 2323, issued October 24, 1957, to John Hrniciar, Jr., doing business as Hrniciar Transports, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, authorizing the transportation of general commodities, except commodities in bulk, and other specified commodities, over a regular route, between Shamrock, Tex., and Oklahoma City, Okla., serving intermediate and off-route points within 15 miles of Shamrock, Tex. Max G. Morgan, Lybrand and Morgan, 443-54 American National Building, Oklahoma City 2, Oklahoma.

No. MC-FC 61718. By order of January 30, 1959, the Transfer Board ap-

proved the transfer to Firlik Express Service, Inc., Albany, New York, of Certificate in No. MC 39600, issued March 5, 1941, to John F. Firlik, Joseph G. Firlik, Sr., and Joseph G. Firlik, Jr., a partnership, doing business as Firlik Film Service, Albany, N.Y., authorizing the transportation of: *Films and associated commodities*, between Albany, N.Y., and Bennington, Vt. Norman S. Weiss, 11 North Pearl Street, Albany, N.Y., for applicants.

No. MC-FC 61788. By order of January 30, 1959, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Easley Hauling Service, Inc., North First Avenue and Quince Street, Yakima, Wash., of Permits Nos. MC 103494 Sub 1 and MC 103494 Sub 3, issued June 12, 1944, and January 11, 1949, respectively, to William C. Easley, doing business as W. C. Easley Hauling Service, North First Avenue and Quince Street, Yakima, Wash., authorizing the transportation of: *Pea vining machines*, between points in Walla Walla County, Wash., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Umatilla County, Oreg., and *fruits and vegetables and lugs, boxes and crates*, between points in Walla Walla County, Wash., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Umatilla County, Oreg., restricted against service between any two points, both of which are incorporated cities or towns.

No. MC-FC 61795. By order of January 30, 1959, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Gilliland Transfer Company, a corporation, Fremont, Mich., of Certificates Nos MC 107323, MC 107323 Sub 29, MC 107323 Sub 30, and MC 107323 Sub 31, issued April 6, 1954, June 2, 1958, July 17, 1958, and July 28, 1958, respectively, to Russell Gilliland and Maurice Gilliland, doing business as Gilliland Transfer Company, Fremont, Mich., authorizing the transportation of: *Canned foods, cereals, canned goods and cereal foods, baby foods, Canner's supplies, equipment, and commodities used or useful in the canning or processing of foods and cereals, fresh fruits and vegetables, canning factory machinery and parts thereof, frozen processed fruits and vegetables, in containers not hermetically sealed, butter, in tubs, empty butter tubs, pickles, pickles in brine, in tank vehicles, cucumbers, in brine, in tank vehicles, cucumbers, in brine, dill vinegar, salt, malt, syrup, sugar, phosphate, glue, meat, eggs, dressed poultry, rice, dried prunes and apricots, raisins, onion powder, jar caps or covers, flour, labels, glass food containers, tin cans, and covers therefor, fibre boxes, knocked down, fibreboard, metal jar caps or covers, glass jars, glass containers, commodities classified as dairy products in the appendix to the report in Modification of Permits-Packing House Products, 46 M.C.C. 23, raw materials and containers used in the manufacture and distribution of above-named dairy products, Vinegar in bulk, in tank vehicles, petroleum and petroleum products, in containers, empty petroleum-products containers, feed, fertilizer, household goods, as defined by the Commission, agricultural commodities, empty fruit containers, unmanufactured agricultural commodities, cheese, butter, salt, in*

truckloads, commodities (other than fresh fruits and vegetables, and liquid commodities, in bulk, in tank vehicles) used in the manufacture of canned baby foods, and commodities (except glass containers and caps, covers, or tops therefor) used in connection with the packing, sale, and distribution of canned baby foods, insecticides and fungicides, except in bulk, in tank vehicles, insecticide and fungicide sprayers, alcohol, in bulk, in tank vehicles, fertilizer (except liquid fertilizer in tank vehicles), and damaged or defective shipments of fertilizer, from and to, and between, specified points in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Leonard D. Verdier, Jr., 300 Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids 2, Mich., for applicants.

No. MC-FC 61813. By order of January 30, 1959, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Modern Express, Inc., 2295 Wycliff Street, St. Paul, Minn., of Certificate No. MC 98372 Sub 1, issued February 13, 1953, to Gordon H. Fickett, doing business as Key Transfer Company, 4000 Lexington Ave., North, St. Paul, Minn., authorizing the transportation of: *Agricultural commodities*, in bulk, from points in the towns on Lake-land, Bear Lake, Crystal Lake, Cumberland, Stanford, Almena, Clinton, and Maple Plain, Barron County, Wis., not including the villages of Cumberland and Turtle Lake, Wis., to South St. Paul, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Minn.; *flour, feed, and used furniture*, from South St. Paul, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Minn., to Cumberland, Wis.; and *household goods as defined, and general commodities, excluding commodities in bulk and other specified commodities*, between Loraine, Wis., and points within 25 miles of Loraine, on the one hand, and, on the other, Minneapolis, St. Paul, South St. Paul, and Newport, Minn.

No. MC-FC 61817. By order of January 30, 1959, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Dave M. Franklin, doing business as Franklin's Moving & Storage, Grants Pass, Oreg., of Certificate No. MC 112523 issued August 13, 1951, to D. E. Reed, doing business as Martin Bros. Moving & Storage, Grants Pass, Oreg., authorizing the transportation of household goods as defined by the Commission, over irregular routes, between points in Josephine County, Oreg. Dave M. Franklin, P.O. Box 127, Grants Pass, Oregon, for applicants.

No. MC-FC 61861. By order of January 30, 1959, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Transworld Van Lines, Inc., Chicago, Ill., of Certificate No. MC 30041, issued December 13, 1940, acquired by Lillian Platt, doing business as Amstadter Moving Service, Chicago, Ill., pursuant to MC-FC 61355, authorizing the transportation of household goods as defined by the Commission, over irregular routes, between Chicago, Ill., and points within 50 miles thereof, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky,

Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, traversing Maryland and Virginia for operating convenience only. Axelrod, Goodman & Steiner, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3, Ill., for applicants.

No. MC-FC 61883. By order of January 30, 1959, the Transfer Board approved and authorized the transfer to De Gennaro Transportation, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey, of a Certificate in No. MC 41182, issued November 4, 1954, and acquired by Sidney Gilbert and

Charles Pellicane, a partnership, doing business as Inter-Metro Trucking Co., Jersey City, New Jersey, authorizing the transportation of general commodities, excluding household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and other specified commodities, over irregular routes, between points within the New York, N.Y., Commercial Zone, as defined by the Commission. George A. Olsen, 69 Tonnele Avenue, Jersey City 4, N.J.

No. MC-FC 61906. By order of January 30, 1959, the Transfer Board approved the transfer to Fred Scarlett, Jr., Adair, Iowa, of a Certificate in No. MC 65315 Sub 1, issued May 23, 1941, to

Francis W. Marsh, 771 North Second Street, Cherokee, Iowa, authorizing the transportation of used machinery requiring special equipment for transportation, over irregular routes, between points in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota, and new machinery, requiring special equipment for transportation, over irregular routes, from Sioux City, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebr., to points in Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota, within 100 miles of Sioux City.

[SEAL]

HAROLD D. McCoy,
Secretary.

[F.R. Doc. 59-1306; Filed, Feb. 12, 1959;
8:47 a.m.]

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